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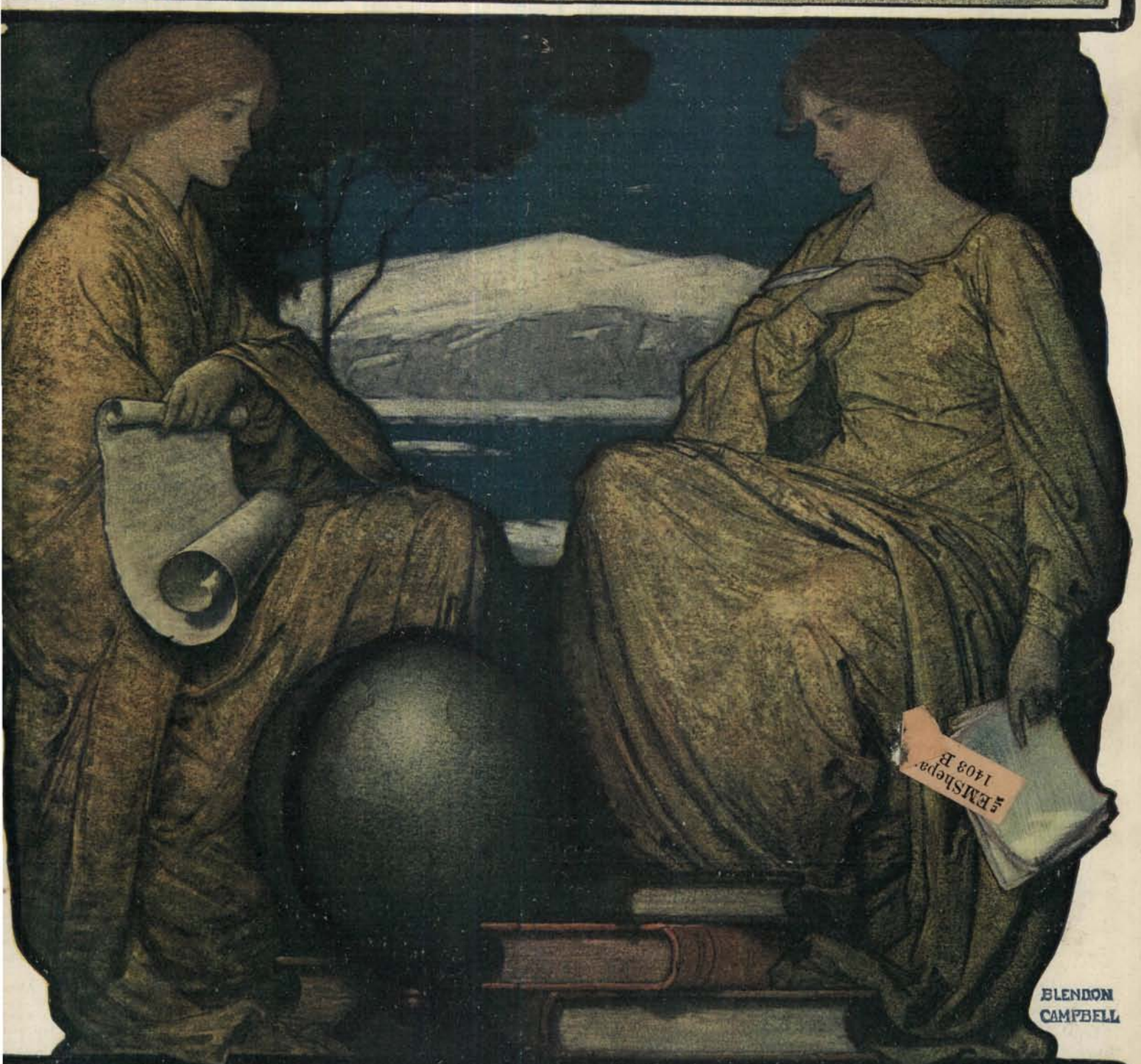

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Pacific-coast Press on the Anti-Oriental Riots 465
Pacifying Morocco 467
Lipton and "Freak" Yachts 468
What Was Done at The Hague 469
How the South Regards Bryan 470
The Saloon in Politics 471

FOREIGN COMMENT:

The Real Moslem Peril 473
Asia in America 473
The English War Air-ship 474
A German Cassandra on America's Danger 475
Why Mr. Quelch Was Squelched 476

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Salvation by Reindeer 477
Disaster Due to Deforestation 477
A Steam Ditch-digger 478
Indestructible Telegraph-poles 478
Fifty Trees in the Space of One 479

SCIENCE AND INVENTION *(Continued)*: PAGE

Our Cool Summer 479
Dangers of Electricity 480
A Live Okapi Photographed 481
A Flood-alarm 481

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Plain Speaking to the Rabbinate 482
Forsaking Theology for Religion 482
Missions Affected by India's Unrest 483
Anticlericalism in Spain 483
Expensive Converts in Italy 484

LETTERS AND ART:

How Miss Corelli Saved "Harvard House" 485
To Rehabilitate the French Novel 486
Some Fearful "New Art" 487
A Woman Wronged by Literature 488

GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 489-490

MISCELLANEOUS 491-507

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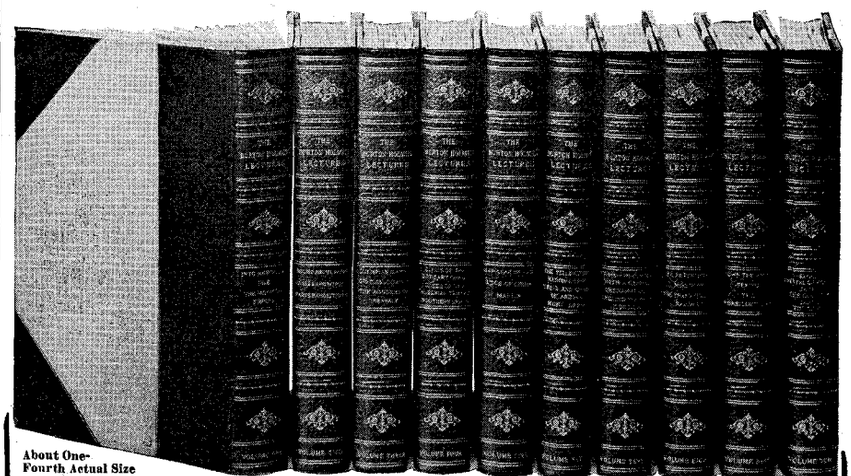

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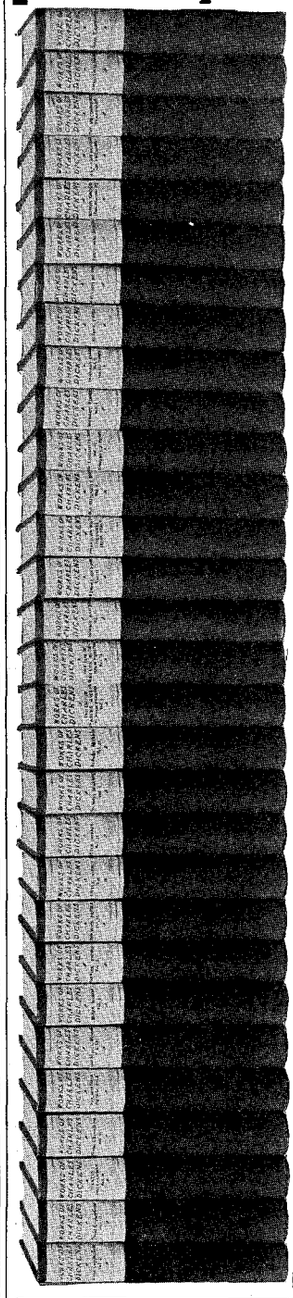

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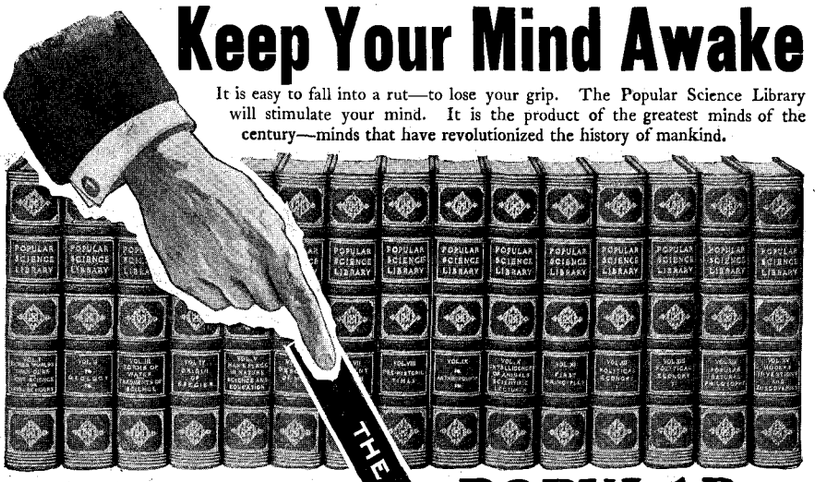

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 14 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 5, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 911

TOPICS OF THE DAY

PACIFIC-COAST PRESS ON THE ANTI-ORIENTAL RIOTS

TO Jihel Hashiguchi, the Japanese editor of *The Japan Current* of Seattle, one phase at least of the racial problems now agitating the Pacific Coast presents itself in so simple a form as to become, not a baffling human puzzle, but an inexorable decree of nature. "The mighty ocean current that washes the shore of Japan, and, therefore, is called the Japan current, washes also the Pacific coast of America," which proves, says Mr. Hashiguchi, that "it is in keeping with the physical geographical arrangement" for the Japanese to migrate to that coast. Such being the case, "what human dares attempt to check the migration of the Japanese to this country?" Any such attempt, he adds, will ultimately prove "as futile as an attempt to check the flow of the mighty Japan current by human efforts."

It can hardly be said, however, that Mr. Hashiguchi's exalted fatalism finds a universal echo in the press of the Pacific Coast.

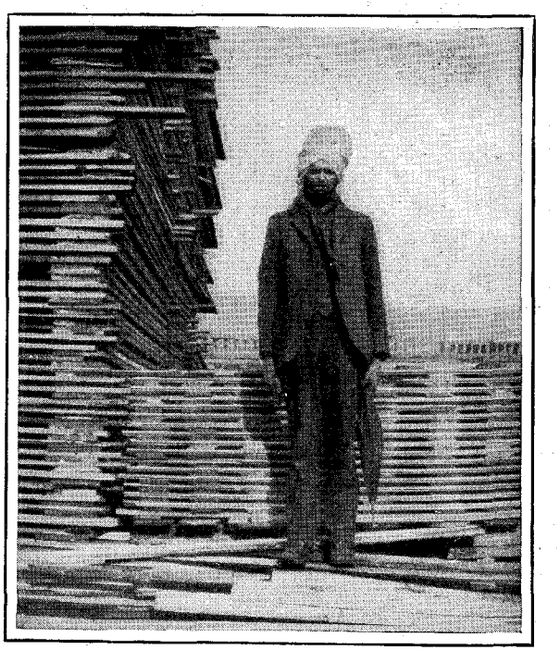
Turning to the papers of Bellingham and Vancouver, the storm-centers of the recent anti-Oriental outbreaks, we find a general recognition of the gravity and complexity of the racial problems confronting the coast on both sides of the line, together with almost unqualified condemnation of mob methods in dealing with those problems. "The people of Bellingham have had one little taste of mob rule, and that is quite sufficient to last them for some time to come," exclaimed the Bellingham, (Wash.,) *Reveille* after a mob of men and boys had won international notoriety for that town by their rough-and-ready manner of ejecting Hindu mill hands. "Any attempt to start another mob in this city," adds *The Reveille*, "will be attended with dire consequences to the mob." According to the Bellingham *Herald*, "no one would argue that the Vancouver fire did not start from the Bellingham spark." "Bellingham sowed the wind, and Vancouver is reaping the whirlwind," asserts the same paper, changing the figure of speech; and it goes on to say:

"What happened there might have happened here, but for the timely intervention of the mayor. It might have happened anyway; all resistance might have proved unavailing if bitter race hatred had been substituted for the half-humorous spirit that animated the Bellingham mob. It is fortunate for this city that the saving grace of humor was maintained. But the resultant evils at Vancouver—the direct outgrowth of the Bellingham incident—show the danger of mob rule under any circumstances. Those who have smiled at the results accomplished here and the manner of accomplishing them can not point to Vancouver as an instance of how other cities may act under similar circumstances. They should rather blush with shame at what Bellingham has accomplished elsewhere. . . . . .

"When British Columbia begins to talk of another Boston tea-party it begins to look as if the Bellingham incident might have far-reaching consequences."

The American town of Bellingham is only some fifty miles from the Canadian city of Vancouver, and the anti-Hindu demonstration in the one place was followed closely, in point of time, by the anti-Oriental rioting in the other.

While the Bellingham *Herald* has no sympathy whatever with the action of the mob, it does not consider the Hindu a desirable addition to the community. We read:



DOESN'T KNOW HE IS A "PERIL."
Type of Hindu employed in the sawmills of the Northwest.

"The Hindu is not a good citizen. It would require centuries to assimilate him, and this country need not take the trouble. Our racial burdens are already heavy enough to bear. It is not even desirable that the Hindu should come here, earn what in his country would be considered a small fortune, and then return home. Our cloak of brotherly love is not large enough to include him as a member of the body politic. His ways are not our ways; he is not adaptable, and will not in many generations make a good American citizen. Moreover, he is not even a good workman. He is not skilful in the use of his hands; his brain does not

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readily grasp even the elementary problems of this country, and he is not the white man's peer in the coarsest kind of work."

But the same paper adds:

"The Hindu is here in small numbers. He is here in response to a demand. That demand was created by the scarcity of labor. The lumber manufacturers prefer white labor at a higher price. The Hindu at lower wages does not bring as good returns to the mill. But it is natural that the mill men should try to supply the market demand when prices are high. In doing this they are contributing to the prosperity of the community. If no Hindus had

From "Harper's Weekly," copyrighted, 1907, by Harper & Bros.

LITTLE NIPPON TRUSTS NOBLE ALLY DID NOT HURT HIS HONORABLE TOE.
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

been set to work the community would have been poorer by the amount of wealth their labor has created. . . . . .

"Only a wise man or a fool can give a ready-made solution to the problem as it is now presented. There is reason in the argument that the West needs cheap labor; there is an irresistible force in the dictum that America—which includes in this connection both the United States and Canada—is a white man's country. How can these two conflicting principles be adjusted? . . . . . .

"This problem is not to be solved by men who find that cheap labor will increase their incomes; it is not to be solved by men who are interested in marketing their labor at the highest figure. To both of these classes—if we admit that they are classes—the general public, the great American public which considers only the general weal, should say, hands off. The question is not one of special interest, but of general good, one that touches our democracy in a vital spot.

"The race problem presents many different phases. Just now its chief aspect is industrial, but it is also social and political; and, in the final analysis, these last two will be found more important than the first."

It has been pointed out that the Hindus, altho British subjects, have no treaty rights in the United States excepting the right of disposing of real and personal property. This fact is commented upon with some interest by the Pacific-Coast press.

To *The Oregon Journal* (Portland) the most notable phase of the race question at present is that labor is scarce and costly. Thus:

"Oregon horticulturists in a recent gathering emphasized the fact. Many of them told how their crops had rotted last season because laborers could not be procured to gather and pack the fruit. Some of them urged that Japanese exclusion is a mistaken policy because there is not enough labor in the country to handle the industries. It is notably true that the great car shortage is partly due to lack of labor. Workingmen are not available to turn out the increased number of cars as they are required. Railroads can not secure men to build additional terminal facilities for speedier loading and unloading of cars and for additional sidings and tracks for more prompt dispatch of cars in use."

The San Francisco *Argonaut* also dwells upon the need of laborers on the Pacific Coast, and blames organized labor for much of the trouble; but it adds:

"To sum up the whole matter: It is a case where every motive of expediency calls for the importation of Oriental workmen, and where many motives of race prejudice, class hatred, political calculation, and labor-union malice conspire to make it socially dangerous. In the view of *The Argonaut*, we are not in such need of Oriental labor as to make it worth while to fall into civil war for the sake of getting it."

That all the strong feeling is not directed against the Asiatics, however, may be gathered from a perusal of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*. Referring to the Japanese-Korean Exclusion League, that paper says:

"If anybody is to be excluded from this city and State, it will be the meddling busybodies, who persistantly seek to stir up passion, prejudice, and violence against peaceful and unoffending aliens who are here under the sacred pledges of the Federal Government. . . . . .

"The officers of Seattle are not in need of either assistance or advice from the Japanese-Korean Exclusion League, or from any other un-American organization of men. All these exclusion agitators are expected to do is to obey the law, and they will not be begged to do that; they will be forced to do it."

Crossing the line, we find the Vancouver *World*, while deploring the riots and asserting emphatically that the city should compensate the Orientals for the destruction of their property, impatient, nevertheless, of the cry that Vancouver has been disgraced. We read:

"Had the foreign element been dragged from their beds, had any considerable portion of the adult white population harried and hunted the Asiatics as was done in Bellingham, it would be another matter. As it is, practically only whites have been hurt, and a few thousand dollars' worth of glass has been smashed. Even this demonstration would not have occurred, however, had the attention been paid to Vancouver's grievance which is now being paid to it, and had previous public meetings and previous complaints not been apparently ineffective. Doubtless it is a bad precedent, this of recognizing grievances after, and not before, a fragment of the populace gets out of hand and indulges in reckless destruction of property, but it is not Vancouver which is setting it. Upon the whole, indeed, so far from Vancouver having anything to be ashamed of, we are inclined to think that by comparison with what happens in other cities in times of popular excitement she has a record to which few places so cosmopolitan in character can point. Is there any city on this continent the size of Vancouver, let us ask, where, after what happened on Saturday evening it would have been perfectly safe for Asiatics to walk abroad in the streets on the following day? Is there one where bloodshed and murder would not have been inevitable under recent conditions? Has the mayor found it necessary to have the militia called out? Are special constables being enrolled by the score? Is there, in short, anything to justify either press or public in the ostentatious wearing of sackcloth and ashes as tho for a city fallen far from grace?

"We are not called upon to rejoice in the wild work of Saturday, but neither are we called upon to deny that, as the dispatches show, it has focused the attention of the Empire on the Asiatic issue as nothing else had done. It is now recognized as it was never recognized before that the Japanese question is a Pacific-Coast question, that Canada is as much concerned in it as California. It is perceived that the white men of Australasia and South Africa in resisting the inflow of Asiatics have been fighting the battle of the white races against the yellow and brown, that they are the true guardians of the frontiers, and that, if posterity ever settles on the claims now being pegged out for it, it will be because the men in the outlands kept them from being jumped by the millions of India, China, and Japan. For the first time since she became a

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colonizing power Great Britain realizes that her colonies are not mere pawns on the international chessboard and that no treaties will hold them still while the Orientals swarm over them. It has at last dawned on Ottawa, London, and Washington that this is no mere question of Transvaal miners against the Chinese, California labor-unions against the Japanese, or Vancouver workmen against both and the Hindus to boot, but that all are phases of a world issue, the continued predominance of the white man in the face of the economic competition of the Asiatic. Doubtless it would have come sooner or later in any event; but there is good reason for us to be thankful that, if it was to come as a result of anything done here in Vancouver, what was done was no worse."

The Victoria (B. C.) *Colonist* charges the Vancouver *World* with responsibility for the Vancover outbreaks, and accuses the Canadian Pacific Railway of stimulating the immigration of Hindus into Canada for its own ends. On the latter point *The Colonist* goes on to say:

"Last fall the C. P. R. steamers brought over a horde of the Hindus, and most Vancouverites well remember the compassion aroused in their breasts by the sight of these shivering strangers last winter when, clothed in cast-off garments given by the hand of charity, they followed every load of wood that passed along the streets, so that they might earn a few cents to buy their meager rations. More than this, the fact that they went about in gangs begging at back doors, and innocently terrifying women with their dark faces and long, gaunt forms, will also be remembered. Not satisfied with this, the C. P. R. has continued to pour Hindus into this province by the steamers from Hongkong. And why? Because the company carries no freight that pays so well.

"Why has the C. P. R. consistently discriminated against British Columbia in the transportation of white settlers by refusing to those settlers coming here the same generous treatmen tafforded those buying tickets for the Northwest? Why does the C. P. R. so seek to create a demand for Asiatics in this province? What more reasonable reply than to point out that the C. P. R. has a large share of the carrying trade in Asiatics? Dividends! Dividends! Dividends! The future of British Columbia and possibly the peace of the Empire may be threatened, but the company must earn dividends.

"It is well known the transatlantic lines have for years kept their agents busy scouring Europe for emigrants to fill the steerage of their vessels, and the C. P. R. would seem to be keeping its agents employed the same way in Asia. Unfortunately for us Asia produces Asiatics."

The Colonist considers the problem presented by Hindu immigration more perplexing and troublesome than even the Japanese question on the coast. We read:

"The Hindu question is one of tremendous difficulty, and we are not sure that the fact of its being one wholly within the Empire does not make it harder to solve. In dealing with it we have to take into account many things, which are far fro m being local in character. It is a novel question. Until very recently no one supposed that there would ever be any considerable influx of the people from India into this country. But in some way or other the attention of the people of the Northwest Provinces has been directed to Canada, and a movement has begun, which, if it can not be checked, will have a far-reaching and injurious effect upon our country.

"The supply of such immigrants is practically inexhaustible. If they are to be permitted to enter the Dominion as they please, they will swarm in by thousands. Nearly a thousand of these people arrived on our shores on Tuesday, and if they secure employment there will be thousands more to follow them. We do not believe that white labor will come where Hindu labor dominates the situation numerically, nor do we believe that a country is ever industrially strong when the lower ranks of labor are filled by a class which is and must remain distinct from the rest of the community. The gravity of the question can not be disputed, and it calls for very careful treatment. Above all things it calls for diplomatic treatment. Violence must not be thought of. A blow struck at a Hindu in Canada may be felt by a white man in India."

PACIFYING MOROCCO

GENERAL DRUDE with his small army of French soldiers has wrung terms from the chieftains of the tribes about Casablanca which, according to the view of some of our American papers, entitle him to considerable distinction both as a soldier and as a diplomat. At the same time these papers hasten to assure us that it is too early to become optimistic over the whole Moroccan situation. "The immediate problem of Casablanca may be settled," says the New York *Tribune*, but "the greater problem of all Morocco is still unsolved." General Drude's victory, therefore, as one paper puts it, merely "marks the close of the first chapter" of what may prove a long story of warfare. The *Times* sums up briefly what this first chapter has covered. It says:

"In less than two months, with the use of not more than 7,000 men and a couple of cruisers, Casablanca has been occupied, strong positions on the land side have been fortified, a hostile force of at least triple the strength of the French has been first repulsed, then attacked and dispersed, the tribes to the south and east have sued for peace, and agreed to terms that include indemnity for the massacre of July and measures of security for the future. The murderers are to be surrendered and their punishment is provided for, a heavy fine is to be paid by the tribes, arms-bearing by the tribesmen within ten miles of the town is forbidden, and hostages are named. The terms are marked by moderation and an entire absence of mere vengefulness. They will be the more readily enforced."

The work which remains to be done—the settlement of the civil war now imminent and the pacification of the tribesmen through-

HELPING UNCLE.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

out the country so that foreigners can dwell safely in Morocco—presents, we are told, a still greater problem for French diplomacy. The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus speaks of the task remaining:

"With the Sultan of Fez confronted by the forces of two energetic opponents, both pretenders to the throne and both in arms against him, with the tribes in a state of unrest and turbulence, and with the insistent preaching of the Pan-Islamic crusade of the Senoussi, a purely local settlement like that at Casablanca will hardly influence the entire country. All that can be said for the 'peace' is that it will relieve present anxieties and afford time for the organization of the forces that are to police the coast cities and provide for the security of the foreigners compelled to remain in them. The larger problem of the pacification of Morocco is far from solution, and the execution of the mandate of the Powers is going to be a troublesome and costly undertaking."

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THE NATIVE—"Bears or Delegates?"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

THE UNEASY CONSCIENCE,
—Osborne in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

THE PRESIDENT GOES AFTER BIG GAME.

LIPTON AND "FREAK" YACHTS

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S protest, as exprest in his fourth challenge for the *America's* Cup, against the freak style of yachts which the more recent cup races have evolved, meets with a great deal of sympathy among yachtsmen in both of the countries immediately interested. "When the cup was first won, it was by a healthy, seaworthy type of boat, the *America*," says Sir Thomas to a correspondent of the New York *Sun*. "Within ten years," he continues, "boats have developed into freaks, and for me again to challenge would simply impose the necessity to build a more extreme type freak than the previous challengers." Sir Thomas's challenge, which was rejected by the New York Yacht Club, specified a boat designed on more rational lines. His remarks subsequent to the refusal of his challenge have been interpreted to presage his intention not to race under the old rules. That he would perhaps concede to the New York Yacht Club on the matter of boat lengths has, however, been rumored.

Much is being said by the papers and yachtsmen of this country in support of the New York Yacht Club's rejection of the challenge. Even those who would like to see the disappearance of the present racing type justify the club in refusing to accept a modification of the old rules which are embodied in the "deed of gift" of the cup. This position is clearly stated in the address of ex-Commodore Ledyard to the club members. He said in part, as quoted in the newspapers:

"We may have different views of what the trophy may stand for. If one was to present to-day a yachting trophy he might devise terms and conditions and frame stipulations upon which it should be competed for, and define objects which it was to promote, to his own satisfaction. We are not in that position. We are the trustees of a trust here, the custodian of a cup which has been given to us in trust upon honor. We are apt to think now and then—one of us—that he would like this, another that he would like that, if the question was one of first intention, but after all we are bound here by a written document, the terms of which the faith of this club is pledged to carry out.

"That document has never laid down any limitations as to the character of the vessel which should compete for the cup, except that she should be at least of such and no more than such a water-line length and that she should make the voyage to the port of contest under sail on her own bottom.

"These are the only limitations that the deed of gift has imposed. They are the only limitations that in practise have ever been asked for or suggested up to the present time.

"The cup has been defended for over fifty years as a trophy standing preeminently for speed. It has stood for certain things other than speed. It has stood, and that especially of late years, for skill in designing—I won't say that especially of late years, for that was the cause, gentlemen, of the original winning, but skill in engineering and construction, and, not at all to be forgotten in the handling of the modern cup-defender, skill in management and skill in seamanship and handling. And the *America's* Cup has been preeminently for all these things.

"Now we are asked to-night to make a change. We are asked to do a thing that has never entered into the heart of man to suggest before—that we should accept a challenge for a vessel—and both vessels should be limited to this, both challenger and defender—of a limited design, built under a rule of measurement intended to produce a certain special and limited class; that they should be limited, both challenger and defender, to comparatively insignificant proportions as compared with the vessels that have always competed for this cup; and I may as well ask you, gentlemen, why, after nearly sixty years of an unbroken rule, are we asked now to make a change?"

The London *Daily News* answers that "the shelter of the deed of gift is by no means perfect. There are many to point out that it is not of cast-iron, and that it has been altered before to suit the New York committee." And *The Daily Graphic* regrets "the club's adherence to the letter rather than to the spirit of the deed of gift" and hopes that "it may yet reconsider its decision." In this country the New York *Evening Post*, voicing the opinion of a large number of papers, indorses the stand taken by Sir Thomas in his challenge. We read, in part:

"His three *Shamrocks* have all been freaks, ready for the scrap heap and nothing else when the races were over. It is the other kind he wants to race—a sensible, strong craft, with some cabin accommodation; which can be kept in commission after the races, and be a useful model for designers to profit by. The new rules under which he ought now to be allowed to challenge would make this possible. The fleet of racers which have appeared since their adoption surely marked a long step forward, even if there is still some question in the minds of designers as to whether the spirit of these rules may not yet be violated. Be that as it may, the New York Yacht Club's insistence on the ninety-foot boat means that the race must still be one in which only multimillionaires can indulge. It means that, in all probability, not more than one or two boats will appear for the trial races, instead of the fleet which the

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acceptance of the sixty-eight-foot challenge of Sir Thomas would have made possible. We should have had much more preliminary racing, and far greater interest, in our opinion."

Recreation (New York, October), on the other hand, thinks enough concessions have already been granted to Sir Thomas. It ridicules his abhorrence of "freak types," and asks pertinently:

"Who started the custom of designing and building honestly dishonest yacht models? The exacting challenger's countrymen and fellow-yachtsmen did. When the late George L. Watson designed the *Thistle* for a campaign in search of the *America's* Cup he began a whittling process that was perfectly astounding—until one Herreshoff, of Bristol, got out his figurative jack-knife to prepare a cup defender. Mr. Watson slashed here, there, and everywhere at the *Thistle* model. He brazenly shaved away from the bilges, the entrance, and the run. He skimped on the rigging, he scrimped on the spars, and he ordered 'canvas' that was almost as light as sea-foam. It is a fine recommendation to the memory of Mr. Watson to say that he was the greatest racing-yacht cheat in the world—with one exception. Nathaniel Herreshoff could pare and scant and stint better than even Watson, but Herreshoff usually did his artifices a cup race ahead—and the others copied.

"Herreshoff has beaten them at their own game, be it Watson or Fife. Hence the conversion and the ardent plea for 'a more wholesome type' of yacht. After all, the cry is a protest against the trick achievements of Herreshoff, for the Bristol designer, like *Sir Anthony Gloster*, may well say:

> 'They copied all they could follow, but they couldn't copy my mind,
> And I left 'em sweating and stealing a year and a half behind.'"

The New York *Press* is of the same opinion. "The one thing that is causing the Irish yachtsman the most trouble," it says, "is not the deed of gift and its rules. It is Herreshoff."

New York City papers have been sounding the opinions of yachtsmen throughout the country on the justice of the defending yacht club's contentions. *The Herald* finds that among local authorities there is little complaint with the action taken. This paper quotes Cornelius Vanderbilt, commodore of the club, in reference to the report that Lipton will challenge again with a ninety-foot boat, but under the new rules. Such a challenge, he says, "would not alter the club's decision." And further:

"The resolution passed by the club can not be misunderstood. Anything that will restrict the speed of the boats will not be entertained. Let the ninety come without restrictions of any kind and there'll be a race. The club's position in the matter of the deed of gift is now clear. The early acceptance of its position may save a lot of trouble."

The New York *Tribune* thus chronicles New England sentiment:

"That the New York Yacht Club is technically right in its construction of the deed of gift, but that Sir Thomas Lipton would have the sympathy of New England yachtsmen if he tried to bring about a race under a less extreme boat than that typified by the *Reliance*, seems to voice the general sentiment. One or two yachtsmen were of the opinion that an English-built scow type of boat could be brought to this country, and one who has recently returned from Europe stated that if Sir Thomas would definitely withdraw from the cup-lifting field, there would be a challenge from either an English or a Scotch yacht club within a few days, and that such a yacht would be built and successfully taken across the Atlantic on her own bottom. The same yachtsmen, however, hoped that the next cup race would be sailed with boats of less than 90-foot water-line, in order that builders of moderate means might have a chance to defend the cup. . . . . .

"On the whole, New England yachtsmen may be considered as eager for another race for the *America's* Cup, but they want it on a broad basis, with yachts that are seaworthy and which will develop the highest type of design and bring out the highest quality of seamanship."

Commodore W. L. Baum, of the Chicago Yacht Club, is also quoted. He says:

"The New York Yacht Club was entirely within its rights in taking the action that it did. At the same time, however, I think that the majority of the yachtsmen of this vicinity would very much like to see the cup contested for by boats such as are in every-day use, and not by mere racing-machines, that are constructed solely for a particular contest and are then broken up."

In different vein, however, is the comment of Mr. R. B. Mallory, commodore of the Milwaukee Yacht Club. He is thus quoted in the press dispatches:

"I believe Sir Thomas Lipton is right in his contention. The demands of the New York Yacht Club are neither fair nor sportsmanlike. It wants to build a mere shell, while Sir Thomas must build a boat which can cross the ocean under its own sail, and which must inevitably be heavier and consequently slower than the shell type."

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE HAGUE

THE Hague "failure" and the Hague "fiasco" are common expressions found in the press reviews of the work of the second International Peace Conference. Many papers had looked for definite and immediate advances in the cause of peace, and now that the Conference is drawing to a close with no spectacular achievements to its credit, they complain loudly that the million and a quarter of dollars expended were practically thrown away. And even among the papers which had expected less there is considerable disappointment with the meagerness of results. Those which refuse still to concede that the Conference has been a fiasco do little more than echo the words of our delegate, Mr. Choate, who is reported to have said that "seed was planted which will bear fruit in the future." And this, as the Milwaukee *Sentinel* remarks, "is rather cold comfort" for those "who had looked for much real present accomplishment from a gathering called with such a fanfare of peace trumpets."

Some of our press criticize the Conference on the ground that, instead of talking peace, it talked war, and these papers point to the various provisions discust for regulating warfare, such, for instance, as the declaration of war previous to actual belligerency. This criticism is epitomized by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* in the statement that, instead of finding out how to prevent wars, the delegates "have merely succeeded in making warfare a little more comfortable." The failure to adopt the proposition for a permanent court of arbitration is perhaps the greatest disappointment to the American press. Says the New York *American:* "It was

I TOLD YOU SO.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

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hoped that at any rate there might be a continued recognition of the loveliness of arbitration, but even that hope has dwindled into emptiness." On the other hand, the almost unanimous support of the measure establishing an International Prize Court is received as one definite favorable result of the Conference. Still, as the Philadelphia *Record* notes, "like all the projects favorably acted on by the Conference, this one is regulative of the conduct of warfare rather than a measure to prevent the outbreak of hostilities."

THE LADY—"Really, Willie, I don't know my own mind."
—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Ledger*.

The Baltimore *News*, recognizing that the general verdict seems to be that the Conference has been barren of important results, has this to say in its defense:

"It all depends upon the point of view. Those who cherished hopes that the nations could get together and agree on methods of settling disputes without war must needs be disappointed, for the proceedings show that most of the nations were apparently more concerned to guard their own interests than to conclude agreements. The situation gave point to the epigram coined by the president of the conference—that it is easier to agree with one enemy than with many friends. The attitude of some of the South-American states is blamed for failure on several important points. It is charged that they seemed more intent upon securing recognition of their own importance than in promoting action by the Conference. But it is a natural and not unreasonable ambition that the great countries growing up in South America should desire to assert their position among the Powers of the world.

"When the magnitude of the problems with which the Conference had to deal and the many difficulties to be encountered are duly considered, it should be regarded as cause for congratulation that some progress was made in improving machinery for international arbitration. Slow and sure is the true motto of international action. If the Conference did nothing more than to meet and discuss questions of international law, it would be a distinct gain for the cause of peace; but it is probable that the Conference will not adjourn without positive achievement, which, while less than was hoped, will still be of distinct value, and a sign of progress in the right direction."

In the Philadelphia *Ledger* appears this equally optimistic review:

"There need not be too great disappointment at the failure of the efforts to reorganize the court at The Hague and still further to modify the laws of war. Something has been achieved in the universal recognition of the faults in the organization and methods of the Conference itself, and that recognition is bound to bring about a change at the third conference. This is a great gain in itself, and increases the promise of more definite results when the Powers again send their envoys to engage in the vastly important work of formulating international law. But in the willingness of the Powers to take part in such a work, and in the amicable discussion of the topics that have been raised, we see the greatest value of the Conference. In those respects it is far from being a fiasco, and civilization will have made great strides when such a periodical gathering shall come to be universally recognized as the medium for the obliteration of racial and national barriers, and the spread throughout all the world of justice and humanity."

HOW THE SOUTH REGARDS BRYAN

IT is reported from Washington that Mr. Bryan will soon place before the Democratic voters of the country a formulated statement of his principles. If he takes such action, remarks the Nashville *Banner* (Ind.), "it must be with the view that the party will know where it stands in selecting him as its leader," and this interpretation is generally accepted. If he should be nominated next year, as *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.) points out, he would be the only person in the political history of the country to have been nominated for President for the third time after having been defeated in two elections. While the country awaits Mr. Bryan's announcement, two Democratic but anti-Bryan papers, the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the New York *Times*, have been sounding Southern sentiment by circular letters to newspaper editors and proprietors. Much of the evidence collected is conflicting, but the results seem to show that Mr. Bryan is weaker in the South than he was a year ago, altho he has still a very much larger following than any other Democrat mentioned for the nomination. *The Eagle* finds that personally Mr. Bryan is still popular in the South, but that his availability is questioned by many, the leading Southern Democratic newspapers being about evenly divided on this point. Incidentally, *The Eagle's* investigations revealed the fact that President Roosevelt "is stronger than ever in the Southern States." The conclusion drawn by *The Times* from its independent canvass of the Southern press is that Mr. Bryan is weak in the larger centers of population, but strong in the rural districts. *The Times* was the leading Parker paper in the last campaign, and its aversion to Bryan has always been extreme.

THE BILLY DONK.
A horrible possibility of a successful Bryan campaign.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

Special importance attaches to the attitude of the South, in spite

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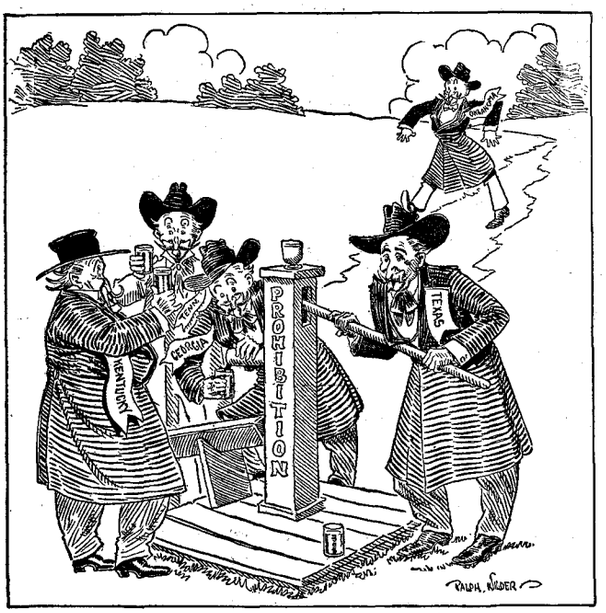
of the fact that there are many more Democrats in the Northern than in the Southern States. As *The Eagle* explains, "in the Electoral College, voting by States, the Southern Democracy is a condensed potency, while the Northern Democracy, in most of its



THE NEW ARRIVAL AT THE PUMP.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

States, is a diffused minority that cuts no figure in the Electoral College." To quote further from the same source:

"The general consensus of the Southern Democratic organs is for or toward Mr. Bryan. Many of them regard him as preferable. Others deem him to be inevitable. A few outrightly object to him, but will accept him if they can not overthrow him. None says he will oppose him, tho a single eccentric would have the Democracy nominate Mr. Roosevelt! On the whole, the expression, to-day secured, is a tribute to Mr. Bryan. He and his friends have reason to be proud of it. It is a compliment to his character, courage, and capacity. The inevitability of his nomination is more regarded by his supporters than the probability or the possibility of his election; but that very fact attests the strength of his personality, for under him his Southern friends would go even to preassured defeat with military glee. . . . . .

"None of those who oppose Mr. Bryan's nomination will bolt him, if nominated. A cat in a hot tin oven would have as much chance for effective combatancy as a bolting organ within Southern Democracy. . . . . .

"We do not believe Mr. Bryan ought to be elected. He is brilliant, but unsteady. He is eloquent, but unwise. He is honest, but he is honest as an opportunist is, not as a statesman should be. He determines his own political health by feeling the pulses of other people. When he was most sincere, he was most erroneous. Since prominency and fluency have made him more politically vain and ambitious than sincere, he has experimented with issues, not to find out whether they are true, but whether they will 'take.'"

The Times concludes from its extensive canvass of the South that the country "is in a waiting mood," and that the turn public sentiment will take will depend very much on what may happen in the next six or eight months. The average attitude toward Mr. Bryan, it asserts, "seems to be that of regarding him as a distasteful necessity." Among the Southern Democratic papers which are outspoken in opposition to Mr. Bryan's nomination are such important organs as the Baltimore *Sun* and *News*, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Columbia *State*, the New Orleans *Picayune* and *Times-Democrat*, the Chattanooga *Times*, the Nashville *American*, the Houston *Chronicle*, the Dallas *News*, the Galveston *News*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. A great many of the smaller papers, on the other hand, especially those of Alabama, Kentucky, and Arkansas, are enthusiastically for Bryan, asserting that he is stronger with the people than ever. The Nashville *Tennessean* points to Mr. Taft's recent references to the Nebraskan as proof that Mr. Bryan is "the one Democrat considered dangerous to Republican success." It continues:

"The Republican fire has centered on Mr. Bryan, and this should mean Democratic concentration on the man whose power is most dreaded by the enemy. What of the sharpshooters in our own ranks who are firing on the leader? If we are not to call them traitors, is not their course one of inconceivable stupidity?"

This is also the view of the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), which says:

"The question is no longer whether there shall be a Southern man chosen for head of the ticket, but whether there is any man in the East or West who would be likely to make a stronger run than Mr. Bryan, and to this it is growing clearer every day that the answer of the party, as a whole, is in the negative. As matter of fact, there is no such man to whom serious consideration is given, since Governor Johnson took himself out of the race. The candidacy of Judge Gray never had any vitality, despite the high estimation in which he is held, and there is not the least sign that it will gain in strength between this time and the meeting of the national convention."

THE SALOON IN POLITICS

COMMENTING upon the triumph of the prohibition cause in the recent Oklahoma elections *The Oklahoman* (Dem.), of Oklahoma City, remarks that many persons who are not opposed on ethical or religious grounds to the use of intoxicants, and who use with moderation liquor in their own homes, nevertheless lend their votes and their influence to the prohibition side when the liquor question is an issue. The explanation of this fact, says *The Oklahoman*, is that "the really independent and impartial voters have become alarmed at the political phase of the liquor problem,"

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PROHIBITION MAINE TO PROHIBITION GEORGIA—"Here's looking at you."
—Glackens in *Puck*.

and have "noted the activity of the saloon power in party conventions and elections." To quote further:

"That the saloon men of Oklahoma are largely responsible for their own present discomfiture is certain. For years the most

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liberal laws affecting their business have been subject to constant and ruthless violation.

"Furthermore, their constant interference with political affairs had become intolerable. . . . . .

"So powerful an element in politics has the saloon interest become here and elsewhere that a conscientious candidate must compromise himself or court defeat in a majority of instances.

"Manifestly this is a condition that is intolerable and should not exist. It would not exist under a régime of high license and local option with proper law enforcement. Its abolition under prohibition depends upon proper enforcement of the law.

"If prohibition in Okalahoma means the elimination of the

THOMAS P. GORE,
The blind Senator-elect from the State of Oklahoma.

saloon influence in the politics and government of the State it will accomplish a great good."

The women, asserts the Guthrie *Oklahoma State Capital* (Rep.), did the work that won the victory for prohibition in the new State. We read:

"The ladies organized for prohibition.

"Prohibition was their soul's desire.

"They cared not for the political features so long as they in no way interfered with their fight for the prohibitory clause.

"Even those who were opposed to the prohibitory measure must view with admiration, and applause even, the stedfastness, vigor, and ability with which the fight was carried on by the women.

"The organization into working committees all over the State and the marching of the children with banners through the streets of the towns and cities had a telling influence.

"After all, man must admit that the women wield a mighty influence in the politics of State and nation."

From Minnesota, where the liquor interests are threatened with hostile legislation, comes a truly remarkable protest in the form of an open letter to President Roosevelt over the signature of John Maddock. This letter was published in *Both Sides*, a liquor journal of Minneapolis, and is now being widely circulated in leaflet form. After appealing to the President to "fulfil your solemn oath of office by ordering the maintenance of a republican form of government . . . in the now mobocratic State of Minnesota," Mr. Maddock goes on to say:

"The false and unconstitutional party-rule theory, under the hypocritical guise of 'government by the people,' has gained such alien political ground that the irreligious class is now a slave to the fanatical whims of the religious. Not only is this the case, but the whole country is now in greater danger of having the American doctrine of the union of States and the rights of man destroyed by mob rule than it was in 1861. The United States is now no more; there is nothing but a disintegrated lot of communities wherein the greatest mob autocratically and illegally rules, which means that the Federal Government has illegally and unjustly handed over the government of the different States to alien political parties to pander to the unjust whims of any majority of aliens that may arise. The time has indeed come for 'a square deal' all around; class slavery has been in vogue long enough. The irreligious are loyal American citizens and are as honestly engaged in their specific labors for the welfare of the country as are the Christians; and for the latter to autocratically dictate to the former how they shall spend their day for relaxation from labor is both unconstitutional and unjust. . . . . .

"When Abraham Lincoln made the statement that our Government is 'of the people, for the people, and by the people,' and it was illegally assumed that a majority meant the whole, the Federal Constitution was ignored, and the way was opened for all the mobocratic and unjust rule which is now rampant in every State; a way was opened for the exaltation of the alien word PROHIBITION above the most glorious word in the Federal Constitution, LIBERTY! . . . . . .

"Liberty must be allowed to the religious and to the irreligious to live as they please so long as one class does not molest another. The President of all the States and the governors of the several States can not morally nor constitutionally enforce speculative, sectarian ideas upon the whole people. Liberty is the American constitutional word, not alien prohibition; and the American nation can not afford to have FAILURE written upon the face of the most righteous document on earth. The States that have been illegally allowed to secede from the constitutional principle of liberty have made a degrading declaration to the world that alcohol was King and that the people thereof were morally weak. When the Governor of Georgia signed the prohibition document he broke his Federal Constitutional oath, seceded from constitutional principles, and pandered to an alien mob. A fanatical and fake idea has taken possession of religious fanatics that exhilarating beverages are the cause of all evil, and the alien representatives of the people are ready to break their oaths of office to keep themselves in power. An antisaloon league appears in the name of Christ and his church, and alien State officials cringingly pander to its fanatical and unconstitutional demands. Mr. President, you have solemnly sworn to protect the people from the slavery of such ignorant fanaticism, and I respectfully demand that you will maintian a republican form of government in the now mobocratic and alien State of Minnesota. In allowing States to secede from LIBERTY to PROHIBITION the Federal Government is the greatest law-breaker in the land."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT will irritate Poultney Bigelow to learn that the Panama Canal is too narnow. He had not thought of that.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"KEEP your eye on Congress," advises "Uncle Joe" Cannon. We doubt if any of our institutions need it more.—*Washington Herald.*

ANNIE BESANT'S declaration that she remembers previous existences threatens to revive the question, "How old is Ann?"—*Detroit News.*

BY hurrying construction at the Jamestown exposition the management expects to have it completed before it is finally closed.—*Chicago News.*

MR. WELLMAN is one of the last men in the world one would have expected to see handicapped by a lack of atmospheric activity.—*Des Moines Capital.*

THE Omaha *Bee* thinks "Mr. Bryan has not decided to run again." Our impression is that he has not decided to stop running.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

A FRENCH scientist has discovered an anesthetic in electricity. Electric franchises have put a good many aldermen asleep in America.—*Chicago Post.*

GOVERNOR FLOYD, of New Hampshire, declares his State is the best governed in the Union, and the Boston & Maine Railroad blushes with pleasure.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

A MAN held up a train with a pitchfork out in Michigan, being under the delusion that he owned the railroad and had a right to stop the traffic. As the President was still at Oyster Bay, it might have been Tillman.—*New York Evening Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE REAL MOSLEM PERIL

THERE is serious ground for the belief that Africa is not always to be subject to Europe. The black is really a threat, and a serious threat, to the white man who has so long dominated and enslaved him. At this present moment there is a very powerful Mohammedan movement on foot in North Africa which is animated by a religious as well as a national impulse. The progress of affairs in Morocco does not present an isolated or sporadic feature in African history, says Capt. H. A. Wilson, writing in *The Nineteenth Century* (London). He gives in detail the plot of the Mohammedan sect of the Senussia, which is set upon the possession of Africa by Islam, and the extermination of the white man from the Pillars of Hercules to the Cape of Good Hope. On this point he writes as follows:

"I have reliable information that yearly numbers of the Senussia are sent to Europe, chiefly to England and France, to be thoroughly educated on European lines. These men come chiefly from the north and west of Africa. These two facts alone show definitely that we are dealing with no ordinary Arab or negro fanatical outbreak, but with a vast organized movement directed by a high intelligence whose ramifications extend everywhere, and which in the coming years will prove itself a distinct and important, if not the dominating, factor in the affairs of the Dark Continent.

"In Barbary, the Sahara, and in fact all Northern Africa, Senussism penetrates the whole of Islam. It is firmly established in Egypt, the Sudan, Somaliland, Arabia, Abyssinia, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Turkey, Uganda, Zanzibar, and the east and west coasts of Africa. The following towns and districts are hotbeds: El Aghowat, Oran, Algiers, Twat, Insala, Timbuctoo, Senegal, Murzuk, Kanem, northwest of Lake Chad, Bornou, Tripoli, Tunis, Jarabub, and Benghazi. From all these places emissaries in hundreds sally forth to preach the Jehad to the faithful.

"I have but little information concerning this formidable organization, and what little I have is poorly enough set forth. Most probably I shall be set down as an alarmist, but it is my absolute and certain conviction that the Senussia is a far more mighty force than we in Europe have any conception of, that it is prospering and gaining prestige daily—almost hourly—and that the day is drawing steadily nearer when we shall stand face to face with a wave of Mohammedan fanaticism, universal throughout the continent, thoroughly organized and amply prepared, compared to which all previous wars with black races will be the merest child's play."

He speaks more definitely and positively upon this point thus:

"I am convinced that when the time does come, every black skin in Africa, with the possible exception of the Christian Abyssinians, will be in arms against the white races. When that day does come, and come it will, certain as fate, the whites in Africa will be at death grips with one of the most formidable movements of all time—a wave of Moslem fanaticism rolling in countless numbers across the African continent. Composed of some of the very finest fighting material—if not the very finest—in the whole world, much of it trained to arms by Europeans, well armed, ably organized and led, gathering momentum at every step, there will spring into being one of the most irresistible forces the world will yet have seen. In a day there will have arisen a situation compared to which the Indian Mutiny and the Sudan campaigns combined would be the smallest of incidents.

"As I have already said, this will probably be considered an absurdly exaggerated view. Let me once again reiterate my firm conviction that the next twenty years will see Europe struggling in the throes of an African war against forces so great that at the end it is unlikely to a degree that a single white man remains in Africa. Nor am I alone in this belief; I have already quoted Dr. Carl Peters to this effect, and I could quote in support the opinion of many others—of men who have dedicated their lives to Africa, who have given her of their best, and who form part of the small minority of Europeans who *know* the native mind.

"So great is the unrest and discontent among *all* native races of Africa that it needs but a spark to set the continent ablaze from end to end. To me the Senussia appears to be the source from which that spark will come to fire the powder-mine which is awaiting it."

ASIA IN AMERICA

ONE of the most serious problems attending the spread of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and the facility of transport which accompanies it, at the present day, is the question of race and race-mixture. The pride of the white race is here confronted with the persistent intrusion of the black or yellow population of the world,

JAPANESE SPIES IN AMERICA.
Uncle Sam suddenly finds he is sitting on an ant-hill.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

and we are asked, Can they combine or intermingle? This question is now being put to a practical test not only in this country, but in South Africa and British Columbia. Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus have recently been persecuted and banned by American as well as British subjects in various parts of this continent. People are inquiring, Is this right, is it sound policy? The London *Times* thinks that all British subjects should be allowed fair play on British soil, and remarks:

"It is right and just that Canada and South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, should take all adequate precautions to insure that their splendid heritage may be preserved to the white races; but there is a point beyond which precaution becomes prejudice and the adequate passes into the unreasonable. It can not be pretended that the presence of a few thousand Japanese is likely to turn British Columbia or California into Mongolian provinces, or that some ten or twelve thousand British Indians constitute a serious menace to the white population of the Transvaal. We, who have never hesitated to support the claims of the self-governing states when it seemed to us that the Imperial Government was disposed to sacrifice them unduly, and who have emphatically denounced the pernicious agitation which aims at rousing the people of India against their rulers, are all the more bound to point out that the interests of the Empire as a whole must be considered,

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and to claim for our Indian fellow-subjects fair play in other portions of his Majesty's dominions.

The Daily Mail (London) looks upon the race problem as practically insoluble, to judge from the position of the negro in the United States, and remarks:

"America for many generations ran its unskilled labor from the cheap and unlimited supplies of Africa. The result has been that she is saddled with a racial problem of black and white to which the wisest can find no satisfactory solution. It is not unnatural that she hesitates before complicating this already sinister race cleavage by the addition of the further aggravation of the yellow man. On the other hand, permanent exclusion of the citizen of a recognized civilized and progressive nation would seem impossible. We have not heard the last of the difficulty manifest to-day by the Vancouver riots. And the wisdom of all who care for a future peaceful development may well be concentrated upon this, one of the most difficult problems which the world has ever seen."

The Economist (London) thinks that the only objection to the importation of yellow labor is that the undercutting of wages which results is to the prejudice of the whites. To quote this important financial organ:

"If the Pacific-coast workers could be sure that the Asiatics were not bent on undercutting their wages, the economic prejudice against their importation would disappear. The race prejudice, no doubt, would remain; but there are excellent reasons why it should be less strong against the Japanese than against the negroes and the Chinese. The main objection to the negroes is the difficulty that a white man must find in living or working among them; to the Chinese, that they come, except to the British West Indies, under conditions that are socially unhealthy, and bring their vices with them to infect the European population. There is no evidence that these objections hold good against immigrants from Japan."

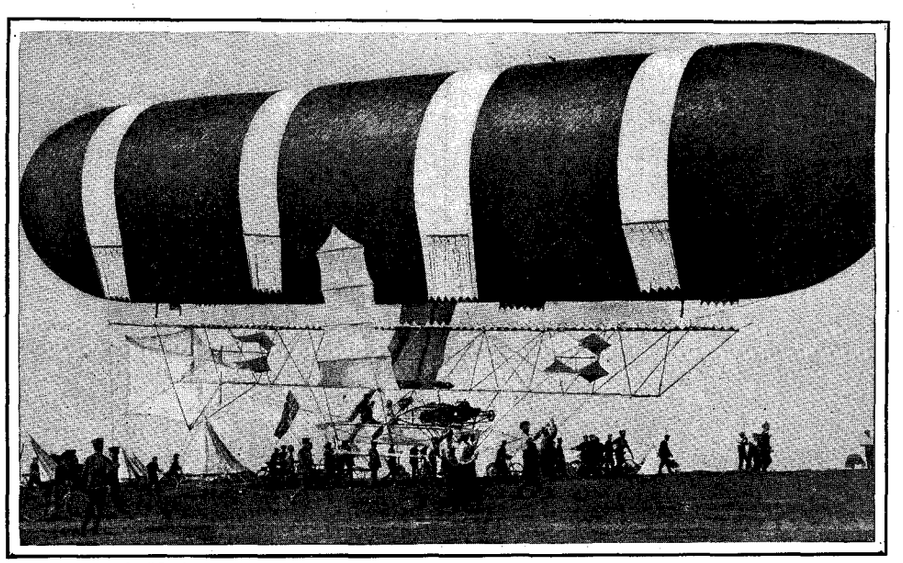
The London *Statist* earnestly deprecates any persecution of the Hindu in British colonies as likely to increase the disaffection already prevailing in Hindustan, and observes:

"Is it proposed to issue an edict forbidding the emigration of Hindus not only to British territory outside India, but also to the United States? We see already what the result of subjecting Hindu traders to indignities in South Africa has been. What will be the result if the Indians learn that their Government looks with such contempt upon them that it will not allow them to settle in any English-speaking territory? Do our contemporaries really consider what they are writing about when they encourage the evil color prejudice, and light-heartedly declare that British self-governing colonies must be maintained as white men's lands? Are the feelings and susceptibilities of three hundred millions of Indians of no account? Do our public really think that they can subject Indians with impunity to indignities and encourage the stupid self-conceit of the lowest elements in the colonies? It was not by outraging Hindu feeling, or Mohammedan feeling either, for the matter of that, that India was won and has been retained, and it is not by encouraging the color prejudice in our colonies that the present unrest in India will be appeased."

THE ENGLISH WAR AIR-SHIP

THE dream of Dædalus and the fate of Icarus has been more or less on the mind of modern people in these latter days, and now Dædalus seems to be vindicated. The English War Office has found an aerial machine which can take wings like a bird and direct its passengers to any point they wish to reach. While the War Office is nominally the author of this new invention, the genius which created the work is that of an American, Mr. Samuel F. Cody. There can not, apparently, be any doubt that the maiden flight of the British air-ship has been a success. The records of the ship's movements, as given in the London papers, show that it rose to four or five hundred feet in the air, sailed a mile and a half without alighting, went six miles an hour against a nine-mile breeze, and steered admirably. The London *Tribune* says:

"We have already, in anticipation, welcomed this weird offspring of practical science, in the first place because, if there must be an aerial invasion, which Heaven forfend, England must be able to protect herself; in the second place, because what begins as a military invention will very soon be diverted to the good purposes of peace; and finally because we believe this *tertium quid* will turn out to be not the least among the factors conspiring to rid the world of the remnants of its dying trust in huge armies and navies. The chrysalis has apparently, as yet, no other name, and perhaps it could have no better. What will emerge from these dark incubations we do not know; but there is at least ground for hope that it may be something worthier of the sunshine of international amity than its early baptism would suggest."



From "The Graphic," London.

THE ENGLISH DIRIGIBLE MILITARY AIR-SHIP "NULLI SECUNDUS."

It is 110 feet in length and 28 feet in diameter. The balloon is made of gold-beaters' skin, with four broad bands of canvas fastened over it at regular intervals. Suspended from the balloon by a network of cordage is a framework of bamboo and aluminum, from which hangs the canoe-shaped car 30 feet in length. In the stern of the framework is a huge six-sided rudder of cloth, and amidship is a pair of wings, while box-kites fore and aft are used for lifting and depressing. The air-ship is propelled by a 50 horse-power 8-cylinder motor fixt in the bow of the car.

The British air-ship to which we have referred is thus described by the same paper:

"Some have called it a sausage; others a cigar. In length it is about 100 feet, in thickness about thirty. Four broad white girths encircle it, and from them hangs an intricate network of ropes which support the steel framework of the carrying part of the machine. The steel, or aluminum, car is canoe-formed, and in its forepart is fixt the motor, with the spade-shaped paddles projecting from either side. Above the car are six aeroplanes, three over the stern and bow respectively, and to the stern is affixt a sail rudder stretched on framework.

"Beneath the base of the car runs a steel keel resembling that of a sledge, separated from the body by stanchions. On this support the machine rests easily so long as the ballast is on board. An inflation valve is beneath the body of the chrysalis, or sausage, and a Union Jack floats from the stern of the car."

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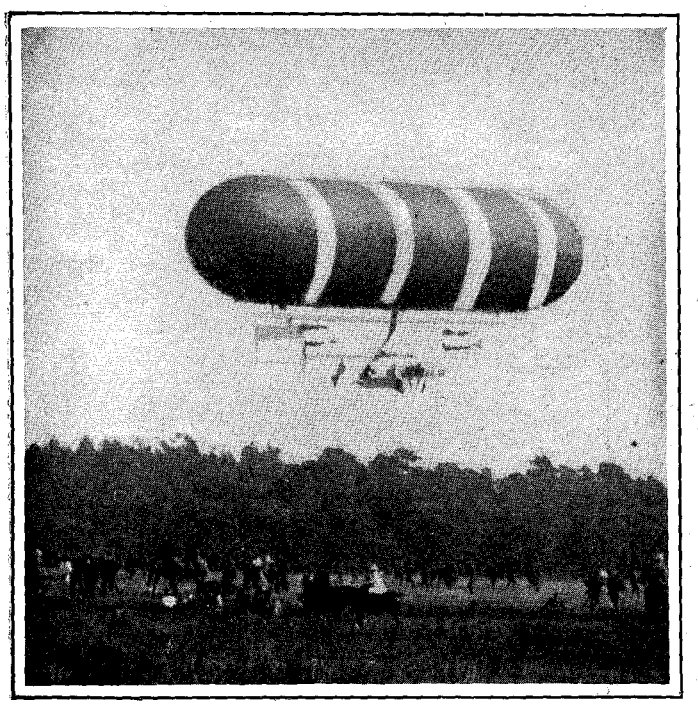

THE "NULLI SECUNDUS" IN SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT.

It is a very bold claim which Mr. Cody has made, says the *Tribune*, in calling his balloon *Nulli Secundus*—second to none. But certainly, after all that the French and German papers and military pamphleteers have written and agitated concerning what must eventually prove the most dangerous and formidable engine of war, it is surprizing, we are reminded, that the solution of the problem of aerial flight should have been solved, not in Europe, but in America.

A GERMAN CASSANDRA ON AMERICA'S DANGER

THE optimistic cheerfulness of our statesmen and publicists in view of the international situation which the United States faces abroad and of the financial difficulties which Wall Street is battling with at home seems to amaze, sometimes even to irritate, some European journalists. They compare us to the Gauls who clapped their hands with glee as they saw with wonder the huge shafts and stones from Cæsar's engines hurtling through the air and dashing against their battlements. A German weekly of some influence and authority, the Leipsic *Grenzboten*, has uttered the last Cassandra-like announcement of the grave perils which beset our republic. In the first place we have no land army, altho neither Canada nor Mexico is barred by fortifications from invading our soil. Furthermore, Japan is vastly superior to us in land forces, and our relations with Japan are undoubtedly strained. It is to be considered also that while that country has just been victorious in the greatest sea-fight since Nelson, our victories over the Spanish fleets have not been important enough to prove our naval efficiency. The internal economic and financial condition of the country, we are told, is rendered serious through the trusts and the railway frauds, which point to the domination of a millionaire oligarchy. It is quite possible, says this writer, that the United States will ultimately be driven to decide whether she will give her adherence to the democratic or to the imperialistic idea. To quote his words:

"While in Europe international conditions have reached a point of peaceful equilibrium, in the other hemisphere remarkable developments have risen which seem to forbid the possibility of a peaceful future. The relations of the Union with Japan continue to be strained, and this is none the less so because the often announced and as often denied plan of sending a fleet to the Pacific has not yet been realized, and the fortification of Hawaii, of the Philippines, and the Pacific coast is yet a mere matter of talk."

The American Army, says this writer, is not adapted to carry success through a long campaign, as Japan did in Manchuria. To use his own words:

"Some battles may be won by means of militia and volunteers, but a campaign can never be successfully weathered with such forces, and the standing army of the Union is too weak to accomplish the latter, even if strengthened by considerable reenforcements. Since the United States became imperialistic with the occupation of the Spanish Antilles and the Philippines, she has discovered in the young Japanese Power, with her strong and victorious army, and the fleet which has won the greatest victory since Trafalgar, a most dangerous and ambitious neighbor. Even if she were powerful upon the sea, and on this point her victories at Manila and Cuba over an antiquated, ill-found Spanish fleet afford no criterion, it is evident that on land the United States can not in the least degree be compared with Japan, as far as her army goes. In order to reach this standard America must raise a standing army of at least 200,000 men. That a proud, powerful, rich, and energetic nation of 80,000,000 souls could easily accomplish this, if need required it, is indubitable. But such a powerful army must be a federal force (militia and volunteers are State organizations), and its character would be scarcely congenial to democratic ideals, since it could not exist without the military spirit of subordination and obedience."

COL. SAMUEL F. CODY,

The American inventor who has provided for the British War Office the first efficient military air-ship.

Democracy and military discipline of the highest order this writer considers incompatible, hence the danger if America be compelled to put a large force in the field against a foreign foe.

Just as dangerous to a republican form of government is the power wielded by the millionaire oligarchy, of which he thus speaks:

"We can not help thinking that this American democracy is equally imperiled by the domination of a number of millionaires whose existence practically destroys the freedom of industrial life, and lords it over the railroads and traffic of the gigantic country by means of the products which they control through their trusts."

This writer commends President Roosevelt for his courageous "energy in fighting against the corrupt power of the trusts," and concludes:

"Under the double responsibility of this battle with the trusts, and of her changed international relations, which compel her to a strenuous foreign policy, the United States is evidently on the eve of mighty changes. It may possibly happen that in the near future she may be called to make a choice as to whether she will cling to her republican government in its old form or deliver herself over to imperialism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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WHY MR. QUELCH WAS SQUELCHED

ONE of the most interesting and characteristic incidents connected with the Peace Conference at The Hague, which has furnished so much material for the comment and laughter of the press, is the adventure of Mr. Quelch, the English Socialist, who

EDOUARD HERVÉ,

The French Socialist and Internationalist who advises the army to shoot their own officers rather than their brothers under the opposing flag. His speeches made a great uproar at the Stuttgart Conference.

HARRY QUELCH,

Turned out of Stuttgart by the Wuerttemberg Government for calling the Hague Conference "a feast of thieves." Quelch explains that he meant nothing personal. He is editor of *Justice*, a London Socialist paper.

TWO PROMINENT INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISTS.

was kicked out of Stuttgart by the Wuerttemberg Government because he spoke of the Hague Conference as "a supper of thieves." Quelch was attending the Stuttgart Socialist Conference, and it is not unnatural that Mr. Hervé of the *Soleil* (Paris), who was also at Stuttgart, should rush to the assistance of his fellow Socialist, and Mr. Hervé, who is a man of genius and the controller of an influential newspaper, is well worth listening to, when he says:

"It is not possible to estimate the work of a congress of this sort without reckoning the results. We beg to state that the first Hague Conference resulted in the absorption by Great Britain of the South African Republic, and in the Japanese Manchurian war. The second Conference of The Hague is signalized by the absorption of Korea by Japan and by the French invasion of Morocco."

The writer proceeds to show that Mr. Quelch was speaking perfectly within the limits of his brief, and he denounces what he considers as Japan's theft in the case of Korea, which really was the Attica of the Extreme Orient, the Eye of Asia, as Athens was the Eye of Greece. To quote the brilliant pages of the *Soleil*:

"The Empire of the Morning Sun [Korea] has been the initiative of civilization in the whole Far East. In particular, Japan has owed everything to Korea—her arts, her science, her industry. While Korea has been punctilious in the discharge of international obligations, this country has been the educator of Japan, who is indebted to Korea for her arts, her science, and her industrial success. While Korea has remained fondly attached to immemorial customs, she has never provoked a quarrel with another nation. As far as we can see, her only fault is that her territory possesses mines and forests, which afford a prospect of wealth irresistible to her covetous neighbors."

That the Hague Conference should serenely look on, and talk about peace, while the Koreans are being captured and robbed, seems to afford some wonder and amusement to Mr. Hervé, who sarcastically remarks:

"In ancient Rome our Gallic ancestors used to be sent into the circus to try throat-cutting with African gladiators for the amusement of their Cæsars. The emperors of to-day are standing on their balconies to watch the fight between the heroes of Morocco and of France. As the reward of the tournament, as the result of all this bloodshed, we shall have the privilege of policing Casablanca.

"This is what we call the solidarity of the nation. This is the progress of humanitarianism, and the triumph of pacifism. The Poles have sent a memoir to The Hague to deprecate the partition of Poland. The only thing they will gain from the Congress, if that body condescend to read their petition, will be that the partition of Poland is confirmed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

AT The Hague every dog barks, but none bites.—*Fischietto.*

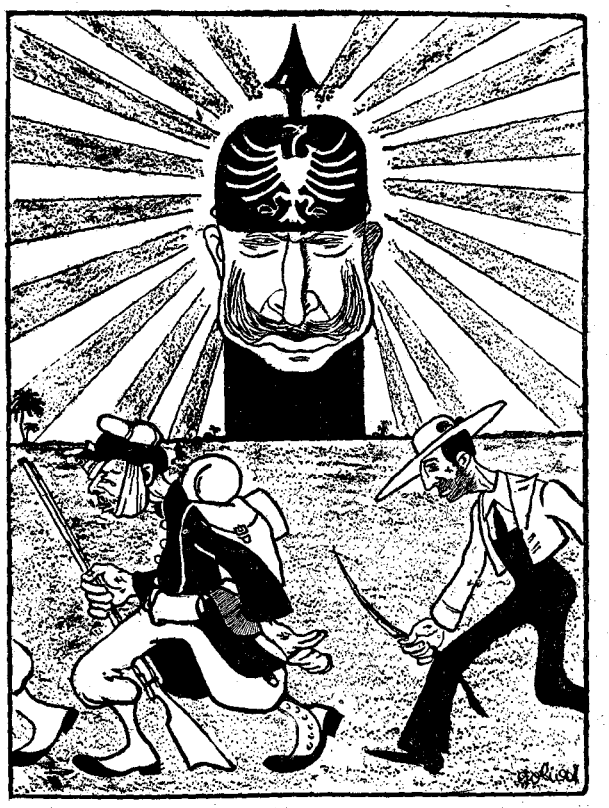
CHORUS OF HAGUE DELEGATES—"We haven't even succeeded in suppressing the 'Battle of the Flowers' at the watering-places."—*Figaro.*

THE only people who really favor disarmament are the Sultan of Turkey and the Emperor of Morocco, but Raisuli in one case and the Grand Vizier in the other throw obstacles in the way.—*Fischietto.*

THE trial of the conspirators against the Czar's life still goes on in St. Petersburg. It is not probable, however, that the archconspirator, the Russian People, will be sentenced to death.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

THE Paris *Figaro* thinks that Campbell-Bannerman's failure as Prime Minister is due to that strange effort of the British to mix monarchism and democracy, which is well illustrated in Campbell-Bannerman's own curious inconsistency in accepting a title for himself, and yet objecting to a titled House of Lords.

THE Tokyo *Puck* obstinately maintains its anti-American agitation. It remarks: "Russia and China now solicit our friendship, only because of our might displayed in the war. What will they think of us if we meekly submit to America? The anti-Japanese agitation in America is now limited to California, the other States desiring to see what Japan will do. If we yield in California, we shall have to yield in other States. To wait for the better reflection of the Californians or for the revision of the treaty is to hope against hope. Should we rest inactive in the present moment, before long we shall find Japan variegated in the world's map."



IN MOROCCO.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—"Go on, boys; when you're finished—then, I shall see!" —*Pasquino* (Turin).

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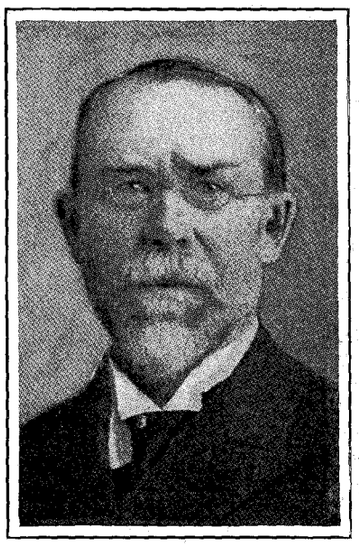
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

SALVATION BY REINDEER

THE scheme of utilizing camels in the Arizona desert, which looked so promising half a century ago, came to naught; perhaps it might have succeeded had it been backed by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Presbyterian clergyman who has introduced reindeer into Alaska. Fifteen years ago there were sixteen of these animals in the Territory; now there are 15,000, owing largely to Dr. Jackson's efforts. That they are solving the "problem of the temporal, if not the eternal, salvation of the Alaskan" is the belief of Edward B. Clark, who writes about "How Jackson Saved the Eskimo," in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago). Dr. Jackson became convinced some time ago that unless the Eskimos were given some means of earning their livelihood other than that of following the chase, their end was starvation. Says Mr. Clark:

"The natives depended upon the wild animals of sea and land for all their necessaries of life, and the American clergyman found that with the advent of the white men the whales, the seals, the walruses, and the caribou were disappearing, as wild animals always disappear when the Caucasian, with his perfected killing contrivances, gets on their trail. As another has put it: 'Dr. Jackson saw that unless something was done at once the United States would have to choose between feeding the 20,000 and more natives or letting them starve to death.'

"With Dr. Jackson to think was to act. He knew that the Siberians, who live in a climate much like that of Alaska, were self-supporting because they had their herds of domesticated reindeer, an animal that is prolific, whose flesh is good for food, whose hide is good for clothing, and whose strength, endurance, and docility make it available either as a pack or as a draft 'horse.'



DR. SHELDON JACKSON,
The man who has saved the Eskimo.

"There was an object other than the mere desire to give food and clothing to the Eskimos in Dr. Jackson's plan for the bringing of reindeer into the country from Siberia. He studied the character of the natives and he came to the conclusion that, nomads as they were, they were unfitted for any of the white man's vocations save that of herding. The Alaskans had found plenty of work in connection with the pursuit of the wild animals whose flesh and pelts enabled their captors to live. In other words the chase, with the Eskimo, was an industrial pursuit. It was the clergyman's belief that reindeer-herding would interest the native, and, while keeping his abode stationary, would at the same time give him the opportunity to roam the country within prescribed limits. . . . . .

"The training-stations for reindeer-herder apprentices are branches of the public-school system in Alaska. Bright young Eskimo men are selected and are placed in the schools for a period of five years under skilful Finn or Lap instructors. In addition to his food and clothing the apprentice is given two female reindeer each year upon which he may place his mark and consider his private property, subject to government control. When his apprenticeship is up he becomes a herder in real earnest and he is given fifty reindeer, which he may brand and know as his own."

Reindeer-stations are now scattered widely over the territory, and new ones are constantly established. The industry in a general way is under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Education, which is attached to the Department of the Interior. Dr. Jackson is the bureau's general agent of education in the northern territory. That the deer have great value as draft animals seems to have been abundantly proved. In the winter of 1896-97 the superintendent of one of the stations traveled for four months with reindeer teams, traversing 2,000 miles of barren country, the deer living entirely on moss which they dug from the snow. On another occasion, a relief expedition sent to ice-bound whalers at Point Barrow took along 300 reindeer, which were driven 800 miles with the temperature from 20° to 50° below zero. The animals reached their destination in good health, having found their own food by the way, and a large number of healthy fawns were born just after their arrival. We read further:

"The animals have been used for several winters to carry mail to the little villages along the coast of Bering Sea, and, recently, interior wilderness routes have been covered successfully by the mail-carriers driving their hardy reindeer teams. Epitomizing results a government official says: 'It has been proved to the satisfaction of every fair-minded person who has taken the trouble to post himself on the subject that reindeer are an unqualified success, both as a means of transportation and as a source of supplies for most of the necessities of life in the Alaskan country.'

"The natives who control herds have shown that they have learned the lesson of economizing their possessions. They kill only the male deer for food and for clothing, taking care to keep enough of the males for propagating purposes. The natives sell their surplus meat to the miners and receive good prices for it. The money which comes in exchange they expend for things which to the white men are necessaries, but to the Eskimos are luxuries. Since the introduction of the deer into Alaska the native hut has changed its character. It is now a house, not infrequently much more than comfortably furnished, and with pictures and even musical instruments for the cultivation of the gentler senses.

"Recently the Russian Government has objected to the sale for transportation to Alaska of any more of the Siberian reindeer. This is not the blow at the new industry which it might seem to be at first thought. Alaska can be completely stocked from the increase of the present herds within its borders. The yearly natural increase of the herds is about 40 per cent., and by the year 1910 there should be nearly 70,000 reindeer in Alaska.

"The future of the Alaskan natives seems to be provided against want by the forethought of the missionary who, in the face of ridicule, had the courage of his convictions so strongly developed that he kept everlastingly at his work until the end was crowned with success. It seems probable that the Eskimo, because of the reindeer, will be saved from the fate of other aboriginal people whose land has been invaded and industries interrupted by the all-conquering Caucasians."

DISASTER DUE TO DEFORESTATION—A village in the Pyrenees was overwhelmed not long ago by a landslide due wholly to the improvidence of the inhabitants, or their immediate predecessors, in cutting away the protecting forests that grew on the slopes above their dwellings. A writer in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* Louvain, Belgium) thinks this a good practical argument for the retention of forests. He says:

"One of the disastrous effects of thoughtless deforestation on steep slopes was felt cruelly last autumn, in a catastrophe that destroyed, in greater part, the picturesque village of Ouzons in the Pyrenees. Situated on a glacial deposit of the valley of Lucet, . . . Ouzons is, or rather was, dominated by the mountain of Ségus, once covered by a forest that is still shown on the maps of the department. Unfortunately, like so many others, this forest had disappeared and was replaced by small shrubs on which innumerable sheep fed continually. A violent storm occurred. The

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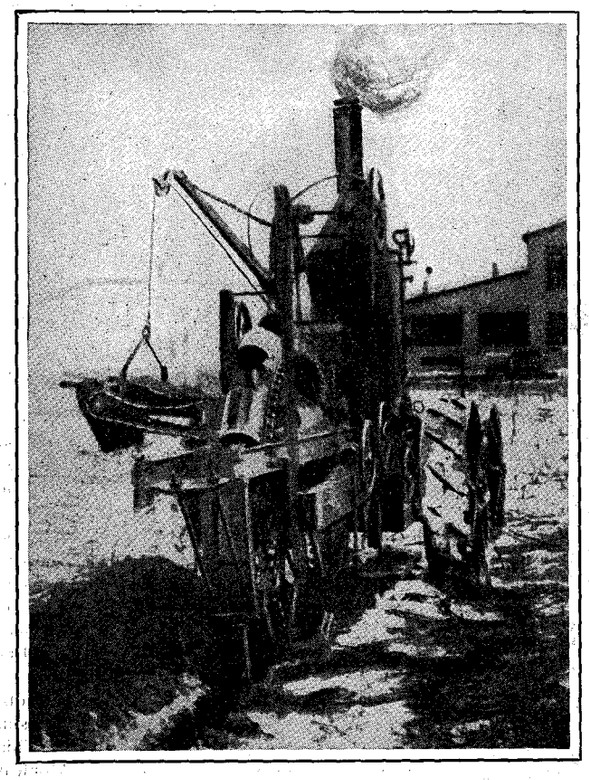
soil of the slope that adjoined Ouzons, being no longer held in place by the powerful root system of the former forest, became detached from the subsoil and was carried away, rocks and all, by the irresistible force of the tempest, and precipitated upon the village, which was buried under a mass of earth that has been estimated at 400,000 cubic meters. Nine residents of the village were buried alive in the avalanche.

"*Figaro*, which related the story of this disaster, delivers itself of salutary reflections on the necessity of tree-planting on mountains



THE STEAM DITCH-EXCAVATOR AT WORK.

that have been deprived of their forest protection by the greed of the pastoral population. It deplores the antiforest traditions of these populations which have, it says, been handed down for millions of years! Putting 'thousands' or even 'hundreds' instead of 'millions' the writer in *Figaro* would be nearer the truth. Only 2,000 years ago the Gauls had more than half their territory covered with trees, and it is known that before the Saracen invasion, in the eighth and ninth centuries, all the mass of the Alps and probably that of the Pyrenees were also covered with heavy forests. Driven toward these wooded summits by the invading race, the Southern population, taking refuge under the shade, began the work of devastation. It is thus for hundreds of years only that the rural population has been hostile to trees and forests, but this suffices only too well to explain the dangerous denudation suffered by our mountains." – *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A STEAM DITCH-DIGGER.—A small traction-ditcher, with which two men can do the work of fifteen laborers working with spades and shovels, is described in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago). Larger sizes of the same machine replace one hundred men the same way. We read:

"The traction-ditcher consists of a traction-engine, on the rear end of which is mounted an excavating-wheel provided with excavating-buckets fastened to its circumference, as shown in the accompanying view. This excavating-wheel is open, that is to say, it has no axle, but it revolves upon antifriction wheels placed just outside the rim of the excavating-wheel. The buckets have a top and back, but no bottom. They are shaped somewhat like the bowl of a drag-scraper; and, in fact, they act very much like a drag-scraper in digging, for as the excavating-wheel revolves, each excavating-bucket cuts off a slice of earth which fills the bucket. When the excavating-bucket reaches the end of the arc near the top of the wheel, the dirt falls out of the bucket upon a belt conveyor.

"This trench-excavator cuts the full depth of the trench at one stroke and leaves the bottom exactly in the grade desired. The operator sights along the sight-arm at the targets on the flagpoles provided, and operates a hand-wheel that raises or lowers the excavating-wheel until the sight-arm is at the proper level. In this way the operator has perfect control over the depth to which the excavating-wheel cuts, and he can keep the bottom of the wheel within a fraction of an inch of the desired grade.

"By the use of this modern machinery three lineal feet of trench can be dug per minute in ordinary earth a depth of three feet, and at this rate one machine would dig 180 lineal feet per hour, or 1,800 feet per working day of ten hours."

INDESTRUCTIBLE TELEGRAPH-POLES

IT is claimed by the advocates of the new reenforced concrete supports for telegraph and telephone lines that they are practically indestructible, and that the cost of replacement may therefore be saved by their use. As this cost throughout the United States now foots up to about $16,000,000 a year, the concrete telegraph-pole may be a great economy. A new form of pole, of this type, recently invented in Indiana, is described by C. M. Ginther, in an article contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, August 24). He says:

"In a general way the poles are built on the plan of all armored concrete work, tho the construction is quite distinctive in character. In the body of the pole and near its circumference, equally spaced, are continuous rods of twisted electro-carbon steel especially prepared for this purpose. These rods are tied together and held in position by continuous spiral binding-wires. These form the skeleton-work of the pole, or the reenforcement, which is then enclosed in a form, into which cement is poured. After a number of days the form is removed, and the result is a concrete pole.

"Extreme climatic conditions of summer and winter or heavy demand upon the strength and elasticity of a heavy pole line leave the poles made by this process absolutely unimpaired. One of the features of the poles is their remarkable elasticity. A 30-foot pole will deflect 31 inches at the top without cracking the concrete. The breaking strain of the pole is figured at 5,000 pounds—three times the strength of the common wooden pole.

"Carefully calculated accounts of all expenditures for labor and material in the construction show that under average conditions the first cost is slightly more than that of cedar poles. While the average life of a cedar pole is about twelve years, that of a concrete pole is practically unlimited. When a cedar pole decays, the labor cost of removing it and attaching the wires to a new pole is far greater than the cost of the pole itself. Such cost is by far the greatest item of depreciation in both telephone and telegraph properties. Indeed, this very item is perhaps the only one that has made telephone securities less desirable than railroad stocks. With cement poles this renewal cost is eliminated."

A further important saving, it is claimed, arises from the protection that these poles afford against lightning. Each of them acts as a lightning-rod, thus protecting wires, instruments, and electrical machinery. Another risk, from the investors' standpoint, is avoided by the safety afforded by these pole lines in sleet- and wind-storms. The ruin wrought by such storms is often fearful, but no storm of wind or sleet, or both combined, is likely to affect a line of cement poles, so great is their strength. To quote further:

"The poles are graceful in form and outline, fresh and new in appearance, never need painting, and can be aligned to mathematical exactness. In point of appearance and safety there is another factor in their favor, they being constructed in such a way as to make the pole self-supporting, thus taking care of all strains without the necessity of dangerous and unsightly anchorage.

"Our forests are disappearing rapidly, and good cedar poles are

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almost unobtainable, and the price of those of even moderate quality is fast advancing.

"It is estimated that there are forty million poles in the ground in the United States, worth two hundred million dollars. These poles have an average life of twelve years. More than 3,200,000 poles are required every year to replace those decayed, at a cost of from fifteen million to seventeen million dollars per annum. When it is considered that much of this may be saved by the use of concrete poles, their enormous value to the public-service corporations of the country may be appreciated."

FIFTY TREES IN THE SPACE OF ONE

FIFTY dwarf apple-trees may be grown in a space that would hold only one of ordinary size. The problem of growing good fruit in small space may be solved easily by raising dwarfs, we are told by B. T. Barnes the *The Garden Magazine* (New York, October). In this author's opinion, the advent of the San José scale will force the wide adoption of this method of cultivation. He says:

"We can no longer recommend tall fruit-trees for home gardens—at least on small areas. At the present rate the San José scale will kill inside of ten years practically every old bearing tree of standard size outside of commercial orchards in this country. But we predict a new and better era. Heretofore amateur fruit-growing has not amounted to anything in America compared with Europe, because the commercial side has been extraordinarily developed. It has been too easy to buy cheap fruit.

"But now that the choicest varieties are threatened with extinction the amateurs will come to the rescue. Just as Chicago is a better city because of the fire, so the San José scale is a blessing in disguise, because we are now willing to take the trouble to grow better fruit than we can buy. And just as New England never really cared for trees until it had to pay millions to save its elms from the gipsy moth, so we predict a wonderful increase of interest among amateurs in growing the varieties of fruit that stand for quality. The only practical scheme is to choose the best-flavored varieties, grow them as dwarfs, and control the San José scale with miscible oils. These cost more than the commercial sprays, but are more convenient on small areas. . . . . .

"The advantages of the dwarf fruit-trees for the small home gardens are: (1) they require much less room than standards, thus enabling you to grow all the different kinds in your back yard; (2) they come into bearing from two to five years earlier than standards, often bearing a crop worth considering the second or third year; (3) you can care for them more conveniently and thoroughly; and (4) if they are not put too close together they will not shade the ground too much for other crops such as strawberries and vegetables.

"An ordinary apple-tree requires a place forty feet square, so that in an ordinary back yard, which is seldom over fifty feet square, only two or three can be grown and the ground is too densely shaded. In the same area you can grow from twenty-five to fifty dwarf apple- or pear-trees of different varieties, all trained to pyramidal form, and each tree should ultimately bear about a bushel of fruit every year. Some vegetables can also be grown between the trees. It takes about ten years for a large apple-tree to come into full bearing—only four or five for dwarfs. Some varieties of dwarf-apples, *e.g.* Bismarck, will fruit the first year, but it is not good policy to allow it. All will bear a partial, but considerable, crop the second or third year. Obviously, dwarfs are the only sensible thing for renters, suburbanites, and amateurs who want all kinds of fruit on a small area."

FRUIT-BEARING APPLE-TREES.

A CHERRY-TREE.

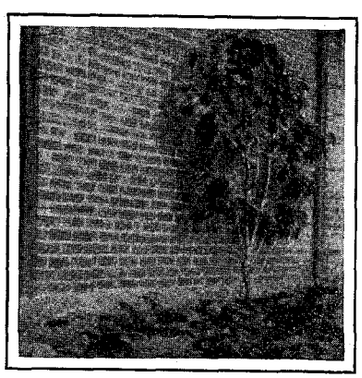
All the varieties that are grown in the form of large trees can also be grown as dwarfs, the writer tells us. Dwarf trees are produced only by inserting buds of the desired variety into a slow-growing stock. Says Mr. Barnes:

"Practically all the dwarf apples are budded on a small-fruited, wild European apple called the Paradise. A strong-growing variety like the Red Astrakhan will then grow only eight to twelve feet high. Half-dwarfs are budded on Doucin. Half dwarfs come into bearing later than dwarfs, require more room, and ultimately bear larger crops. Their main use is in the new type of commercial orchard in which standard, half-dwarf, and dwarf apples are grown on the same land instead of the old plan of mixing strawberries and other small fruits with standard trees.

"Dwarf pears are budded on quince stocks. Dwarf plums have usually been put on myrobalan roots, but Professor Waugh believes the best stock is the sand cherry.

"Peaches when worked on a plum stock make a shorter growth; they are also much better adapted for growing on wet or heavy soils and are longer lived than if worked on peach seedlings."

Mr. Barnes gives at some length directions for the care and pruning of the dwarfs, on which success in their cultivation largely depends, but all the necessary work, he says, may easily be done before or after office hours.



DWARFED FRUIT-TREES.

The low-headed tree is most easily sprayed and occupies very little space on the ground. Trees trained on wire trellis against a wall occupy no ground space worth mentioning.

OUR COOL SUMMER—The low temperature of the present season is explained by a writer in the *Gazette de Cologne*, quoted in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 24), as the result of an unusual accumulation of arctic ice, especially in the space between North America and Spitzbergen. The fact of such an accumulation seems abundantly established by marine reports. A German meteorologist, H. Habenicht, believes that observations on the marine currents to the east of Iceland would enable forecasts to be made of the character of the weather for the whole second half of any summer. The writer of the *Cosmos*

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article thinks this belief unwarranted, being doubtless an exaggeration of the actual facts. He says:

"The ices of high latitudes very probably affect the summer temperature of Northwestern Europe, but their influence is too complex and too little known to allow of any prognostics from them. . . . No one in the present state of science would dare, either now or in the future, to risk such a thing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DANGERS OF ELECTRICITY

HOW powerful an electric current may a man with impunity allow to pass through his body? We hear of persons escaping after contact with electrodes of high voltage, and again of those to whom an apparently small voltage has proved fatal. The explanation is that the strength of current depends not only on the voltage, or difference of electric tension at the terminals, but on the resistance of the conductor. Before we can know the amount of current that has really passed through the body we must first know its electric resistance, and this is a very variable factor. In a recent issue of the *Chemiker Zeitung*, Herr Hermann Zipp, lecturer at the Municipal Polytechnic at Köthen, discusses the danger to human life from accidental contact with an electrical current. To quote an abstract from *The Electrical Review* (London, August 23):

"[Dr. Zipp] comes to the conclusion that the extent of the injury is not entirely due, as is generally imagined to be the case by non-technical people, to the voltage of the current, but partly or mainly depends on the quantity of electricity which is caused to flow through the human body, and upon the parts of the system to which it penetrates. The experiments that have been carried out on the physiological influence of electrical currents show that a part of their effect is due to their electro-chemical action upon the liquids of the body, and part to the injury done to the most important organs by contact with the current of electricity."

The author discusses various actual or possible accidents under four headings: (1) Simultaneous contact with both conductors; (2) contact with only one conductor; (3) contact with the "charging current" in alternating installations; (4) danger during the reduction in voltage of a current. Where there is contact with both conductors, the author finds that in certain conditions, such as a chemical factory or a mine where the atmosphere is damp, a man may be injured by contact with a 110-volt current; because his personal resistance is lowered. We read:

"It is even possible in some cases, where the air is loaded with acid vapors, that the conductivity of the human skin may be greater still, so that death may be caused by contact with a current of 110 volts. In practise, however, this circumstance does not involve great risk, because it is more easy to eliminate the dangers attendant upon an electrical plant than those of any other form of machinery."

The author cites a number of cases of accident from a Prussian government report. In ten fatal accidents in connection with mines during 1905 it was shown that the lowering of body-resistance by damp air was an important factor. A very curious accident that occurred some years ago in Köthen is thus described:

"The owner of a bathing establishment, who knew little of electricity, had the idea of installing an electrical bath. He fitted up a pair of electrodes at the two ends of a slipper bath, connected them with the 120-volt alternating circuit of a neighboring supply, and tested the effect upon himself. At the moment of entering the bath he received a shock from head to foot, and, owing to the resistance of his body being lowered by contact with the water, the effect was instantaneous death."

In a large number of cases, we are told, simultaneous contact with the two wires of a circuit produces no effect at all, either because the man's skin is dry, and so forms an excellent insulator, or because the current passes without coming near any critical organ. We read:

"For example, some time ago the writer himself accidentally placed one hand between the two contact pieces of a 1,000-volt transformer in such conditions that the current passed for a distance of about 2 inches through his flesh. The effect was a severe shock to the system and a momentary combustion of the skin, but no further ill effects followed. If, however, the contact had been made with both hands, a current equal to 100 milliamperes would have passed through his system even if his resistance had been as high as 10,000 ohms, and death would have certainly resulted. It is, therefore, clear that arrangements should always be made to prevent the possibility of simultaneous contact with both conductors of a circuit. . . . Special care is required in using portable electrical apparatus, such as hand lamps and motors, when the atmosphere is damp."

Contact with a single conductor is next considered. The author notes that when a man makes contact with the two conductors of a circuit simultaneously, nearly always gross carelessness is involved; but it is a much commoner thing for him to touch one of the conductors. He says:

"Inasmuch as no perfect insulator exists, at every spot where a conductor is supported, some leakage of current to the earth occurs. The amount of leakage at any single insulator is negligibly small, but in a very long circuit, where large numbers of insulators are employed, especially in a damp atmosphere or one charged with acid vapors, the total losses of current are serious. Now, if a man standing on the damp ground touches one of the conductors, a current passes from the wire, through him, to earth, and returns via the numerous insulators of the other conductor; and the greater the number of insulators on the circuit, the more dangerous is the current that enters his body. In this particular case, clearly, it is not the voltage of the current which is of chief importance, but the length of the conductors in the circuit that are supported on insulators. . . . Arrangements should be made preventing the possibility of contact with a single conductor of any electrical plant, even if the pressure is low, except under such conditions as when a man has his hands or feet properly insulated."

With the alternating current another factor comes into play. The conductor and the earth act as the two coatings of a condenser. If a man touches one conductor, his body acts as the wire of the condenser, conveying the charging current to earth, and if the conductor is long enough, the current may be of sufficient volume to cause death. Says the writer:

"This charging current is the chief cause of fatal accidents when contact is made with a single high-pressure wire, . . . and it may, therefore, be said that every high-pressure installation is dangerous when only one conductor is touched, provided a man's hands or feet are not well insulated. Armored lead cables are especially dangerous, owing to their high capacity, and contact with them is likely to produce worse results than contact with a naked wire.

"From what has already been stated, it is evident that, more particularly in cases where the installations are employed in a moist atmosphere, there is danger, not only in simultaneous contact with both conductors, but also in contact with one. Escape of current is particularly liable to occur from badly built switchboards and similar apparatus, altho such escape can easily be prevented by proper construction. It is very necessary that new installations or enlargements to existing plants should only be made under the supervision of men who understand the matter thoroughly."

In concluding, Herr Zipp refers to the danger experienced by a man who receives a current in the neighborhood of a transformer or device for changing a high- to a low-tension current, or *vice versa*. He says, as quoted in *The Review*:

"As the insulation of a high-tension circuit is much better than that of a low-tension circuit the current which always tends to escape from the former to earth often finds it easier to pass first to the low-tension circuit, and then to earth. If, now, the resistance between a low-tension circuit and the earth is 20,000 ohms, and a man the resistance of whose body is 10,000 ohms approaches that

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circuit, he may receive a part of the current which is on its way via the low-tension circuit from the high-tension circuit to the earth."

The conclusion to which the layman will doubtless be led is the advisability of avoiding bodily contact with an electrical conductor of any kind.

A LIVE OKAPI PHOTOGRAPHED

THE discovery of the Central-African animal called by the natives the okapi was described several years ago in these columns, and discussions regarding its relationships and peculiarities have been noted from time to time. In spite of the skins, bones, etc., sent to European museums, the living animal had never been observed and studied by a white man until five months ago—when a young calf about a month old was obtained by Signor Ribotti at Bambilli, on the Evelle River. The accompanying photograph, reproduced in *The Illustrated London News* (London, September 7), was sent by Ribotti to the Marquis Doria, of Genoa, and transmitted by him to Sir Ray Lankester, of London, who writes as follows about the animal in the paper just named:

"Sir Harry Johnston first sent home only a band cut from the striped part of the okapi's skin by the natives. . . . Sir Harry recognized its affinity to the giraffe, which I was able to confirm. . . . A good many skins, skulls, and even whole skeletons of the okapi have come to Europe since Sir Harry Johnston sent home his first specimen in 1901. I know of more than twenty specimens in different museums. . . . It has been thought by some naturalists that there is more than one species of okapi; but my own conclusion is that there is only one, tho individuals differ a great deal in the striping of the haunches and the foreleg, and the males differ from the females in the size and shape of the skull as well as in the size of the horns.

"The skins and bones of okapi which have been sent home have invariably been obtained by travelers from the natives. No sportsman or naturalist has shot an okapi or even seen one alive. The half-breed servant of Lieut. Boyd Alexander saw and tracked for two days with natives an okapi on the Evelle River, near the spot from which our photograph comes. The natives dug a pit-trap for it and speared it. Boyd Alexander did not see it until it was dead. . . . The timidity of the okapi, its rarity, and the remoteness of the Kongo forest, the fringes of which it inhabits, are the reasons why white men have hitherto not seen the okapi alive.

"Special interest therefore attaches to Signor Ribotti's photograph. This young calf was brought in by natives to the stockaded and well-provided settlement at Bambilli last April. It was about a month old and between two and three feet high. After living a few weeks in captivity it died, but it is not at all improbable that a live specimen will before long be successfully managed, and make its appearance in the London Zoological Gardens. The difficulty will be to find vegetable food which will suit the peculiar taste of this forest-dwelling ruminant, with its small, delicate front teeth, suited only to cropping young and soft vegetation.

"There is no doubt that the pigmies of the Ituri Forest use the name 'okapi' for this animal. I have shown this photograph, and also bands of the striped skin and the stuffed specimens in the Natural History Museum, to the 'little people' from the Kongo brought to London by Colonel Harrison. They at once and invariably, in reply to the question, 'Nini' (What is this?), say, 'Ö-kapi.' On the other hand, the natives of the larger race in the Ituri district—according to Major Powell-Cotton—call this animal 'Kanghi.' The natives about Bambilli (Evelle River), who are not of the pigmy race, call it 'Imdumba,' according to Lieut. Boyd Alexander. The word 'Ute,' or 'Bute,' said to be applied by some of the pigmies on the spot to the Ituri okapi, means merely 'meat' or flesh—and is used for okapi flesh or any other meat."

In conclusion Professor Lankester warns his readers against the opinion shared by numerous uninformed persons that the okapi is a "cross" or hybrid between giraffe and zebra. A "cross" it may be in the loose colloquial sense in which we use the word when we say that a motor-car is a "cross between a locomotive and a carriage"—meaning that it partakes of the characteristics of both But there is no such thing as a wild hybrid, Sir Ray tells us. He writes:

"Hybrids are only produced under the management and interference of man, and without his aid, in a very few cases, among fishes and creatures which spawn in water. Even so, crossing or hybrid production has only hitherto been effected between very closely allied species, such as horse and ass, rabbit and hare, turbot and brill. Anything like the fertile union of creatures so remote as one of the 'cloven-hoofed' deer, antelopes, or giraffes and the 'solidungulate' one-toed horses, asses, or zebras is contrary to all knowledge and experience. Still, I do not mean to say that

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF A LIVING OKAPI.
This animal is a month-old calf.

it might not be possible, by proper treatment of the parents beforehand, to secure hybrids between species of animals more widely separated than are those from which hybrids have up to the present day been obtained. It is in the highest degree improbable that the dissimilarity between the parents could extend beyond small differences, and it seems likely that the 'crossing' must be limited to species which have been comparatively recently derived (say as far back as Miocene times) from a common ancestor."

A FLOOD-ALARM—Happy the country, says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris), that has no need of such an invention as this! Spain is subject to more frequent sudden inundations, perhaps, than any other country in Europe, and the necessity for some device to give warning may be appreciated. Such an alarm, ready night and day to notify the population along a river-bank of the approach of a dangerous flood, has been invented by Ramon Martinez di Campos, an engineer of Murcia. It is described as follows:

"The device uses the electric current; when an abnormal stage of the river is reached the water closes a circuit and thus starts an alarm signal at a great distance down-stream. In the present arrangement the automatic circuit-closer consists of a galvanized iron float which at high water makes contact with a fixt sheet of metal on a pole or a masonry support; the whole is protected by a wire grille. A battery of Leclanché cells furnishes the current; if the distance to which the alarm is to be transmitted is great, relays are used. According to *L'Electricien*, Martinez di Campos has already set up his device along a part of the river Mundo. He proposes to establish similar installations in all regions subject to sudden torrential floods."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

PLAIN SPEAKING TO THE RABBINATE

ANOTHER prominent member of the Hebrew race takes occasion to criticize some things that he finds amiss within the fold of his own faith. "Let us first clean our own house," says Dr. Isidor Singer, after reading the strictures uttered by Dr. Joseph Silverman (quoted in our last issue) upon the Pope's "reactionary encyclical" against Modernism. Dr. Singer himself confesses to a "sort of literary prickling in my finger ends" on reading a résumé of the Pope's philippic; but he decided to hold aloof, knowing "how delicate it is for a non-Catholic, especially if he happens to be a descendant of the Shemitic brethren of Jesus Christ, to meddle with fundamental doctrines and traditions of the Roman Church." Dr. Silverman, however, "having had the courage —others will say the audacity—to broach this question from his pulpit," Dr. Singer seizes the occasion to submit to his "friends of the rabbinate of the United States" a few suggestions, arising from his question as to whether "the synagog has, after all, the right to be too impatient with the sins of Rome," inasmuch as "most of them" can be "traced back to Jerusalem and to her sacred hills"? We read, in his letter to the New York *Sun*:

"Rosh ha-Shanah and Yom Kippur having once more proved their charmed power to call back for two or three days the lost sons of Israel into the precincts of the synagog, the latter will again, for an entire year, resound with lamenting pulpit comments on Isa. i. 3: 'The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib; but Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider,' and sad reflections on Lam. i. 4: 'The ways of Zion do mourn, because none come to the solemn feasts: all her gates are desolate: her priests sigh,' etc. Well, would not their modern successors, the rabbis, do better, perhaps, to sigh less and think more, and, most of all, to have the necessary self-abnegation and the courage to throw up their fat jobs in order as independent men to proclaim their religious, or rather irreligious, convictions throughout the land? Have we a right to sneer at Rome, at its retrograde theological colleges, at its chapels, dogmatics, and scholastic philosophy as long as we progressive Jews ourselves tolerate in the metropolis of American democracy the ludicrous anomaly of a so-called orthodox rabbinical seminary, the majority of whose trustees are freethinkers, the greater part of whose teachers are agnostics, and the almost totality of whose pupils are scoffing and apathetic skeptics—as long as we persist in criminal inertia, altho most of us know that the natural consequence of the unnatural conditions of the American synagog is the sad spectacle offered by a great part of its ministry condemned to speak and to act against their better knowledge, forced by an unhappy concatenation of circumstances to play, among the East-European immigrants of recent date, the rôle of cringing Jewish monks, among the swell native-born Jews the part of the French *abbés* of the prerevolutionary epoch, while the center of the rabbinical stage is occupied by unfortunate elderly men constrained to assume the character of the Jesuit, swinging from right to left, or *vice versa*, according to the religious vibrations in the body of the board of trustees?"

Dr. Singer quotes the work of Dr. Otto Pfleiderer on "Religion and Religions" as summing up "with unsurpassed clearness and brevity the results of modern science on the history and tenets of the Jewish faith," and goes on to say concerning the situation thus created:

"As long as even the most progressive wing of the democratic Jewish commonwealth of our country can not make up its mind to make of these truths, not only in theory, but also in practise, the corner-stone of the synagog, so long we must to our shame confess that we are semiintentionally living and acting in an atmosphere of religious and social hypocrisy which must in the end undermine our self-respect and our position in modern society. We do not believe in the divine revelation of Mount Sinai, we acknowledge that not one word of the Pentateuch has been written by Moses himself, we are proud of rejecting the national elements in Judaism as obsolete paraphernalia; but in spite of all these and still stronger admissions we maintain at an enormous expense a cult essentially based on the principles of Hebrew nationalism and intransigent orthodoxy. If I were either an influential theologian or a powerful multimillionaire I would not rest until the three theological schools of American Judaism—New York, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia—with their combined capital of nearly $2,000,000, were welded into one great school devoted to a New Theology; yea, I would even have the courage to throw overboard the name of Jew, which so many among us wear in trembling fear, contempt, or disgust, and unite into one great sect of Monotheists the sincerely progressive Jews, Unitarians, the sons and daughters of the various societies of Ethical Culture and many other wild offshoots of the anticlerical, but at the same time genuinely religious, movement of our day.

"All of these men and women, children of the monistic spirit of their age, see in church and mosque and synagog in their present organization nothing else than parasitic growths of bygone ages, and feel that the sooner they can be eliminated from the scene of modern activity the better for the real progress of mankind. Every one of these honest seekers after truth, who are more anxious to come near the solution of the riddle of the universe than the narrow-minded church people and their theological misguiders, sincerely believes in the infinite power, infinite knowledge, and the beneficent purpose of God, the 'source of infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed.' We who went deep enough into the study of nature, our own self, and the history of humanity humbly confess that at least at this stage of the evolution of mankind it is beyond man's faculties to grasp or comprehend the eternal and all-pervading force, that we possess no language adequate to express our admiration for the transcendent intelligence which has ordered the organization of the universe, bowing in humility and confessing in the words of the Hebrew poet: 'Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I can not attain unto it.' All of us who not only think freely, but have the courage to utter our thought at whatever personal cost and danger, feel with the great English physician and philosopher, Sir Henry Thompson, that definite and full emancipation from the fetters of historical faith is identical with the one and true religion, implying unshakable confidence in the power, wisdom, and beneficence which pervade and rule the universe."

Dr. Singer concludes with the recommendation to Dr. Silverman to "preach to our brethren that they deliver their Judaism from the Oriental appendicitis it has suffered from since 70 A.D., and leave it in confidence to Christian theologians of the type of the late St. George Mivart and the living Charles A. Briggs to operate on the Roman-Catholic Church for its pagan inflammation."

FORSAKING THEOLOGY FOR RELIGION

THE internal phenomena of Holland's religious movement present some aspects of vital spiritual life in contrast to past theologizing activities. So Professor Groenewegan, a noted Dutch preacher and editor, as quoted in the Boston *Transcript*, told a large audience last week in Tremont Temple, Boston, where the International Conference of Religious Liberals was in session. This change he regards as very significant in view of the fact that outwardly the nation presents the anomalous spectacle of the political cooperation of age-long antipodal religious bodies in a "common aversion to liberal principles and aims." In contrast to this "Christianity of the polls," as it is called in Holland, the other shows itself in this guise:

"First, there is growing up a better insight into the value of historical feeling for the common religious life. It is the task of our Protestantenbund to increase the consciousness of a common aim and of fraternal feeling among brethren living and working each in his own house, and to unite them in works of common interest which can not be performed by the separate churches and congregations.

"The other thing which characterizes our inner religious life is the striving after what, perhaps, is to be called a more religious religion. We have been long enough a theologizing and morali-

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zing part of Christianity. Now we are, I think, sufficiently sure that the Bible is not a literally inspired revelation, that the traditional dogmas are but a very defective expression of religious truth, and that the evolution of religion is leading men away from the old opinions.

"The moral side of our religious consciousness has also been long enough put in the front. But we need to become assured again what we may believe as the evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for, as a trust in things to strive after. Among our preachers those are the most loved who are not only the best orators, but also utter most clearly and resolutely their purely religious convictions and whose personal piety is felt as the touch of a life which kindles life. Many people have got tired of theological, Biblical, historical, and moral questions. They want to adore, to trust, to obey, to love their God. They want the pure religion of the gospel. If we do not give it simply, clearly, and warmly, fresh from the heart to the heart, people will be seeking elsewhere. And the longing for a new religious moral activity goes astray in Socialism. Most of our Christian Socialists are full of warm religious feeling. But, the more stress they lay on social reform, the greater danger that they will bring more religious people to Socialism than Socialists to religion."

MISSIONS AFFECTED BY INDIA'S UNREST

THE growth of the "nationalist" movement in India is having a marked effect upon the missionary cause there. This can only be looked upon as natural, *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City) points out, since the "intense and growing spirit of nationalism . . . spurns all European connection, including religion, and clings to all indigenous things, including Neo-Hinduism; a native Christian community feeling this spirit and desirous of more independence." The origin of the movement in general is the failure of the Government to fulfil their promise to admit natives to the higher offices in the Empire as soon as they are qualified for them. There are, it is said, as the result of the native's avidity for learning, thousands of educated men in the country, but "the higher branches of the government service are still a closed book to them, and they have practically no voice in the government of the country." The writer goes on to sketch this analysis of the conditions:

"Saturated with the principles of British history, stirred by the successes of Japan against Russia, embittered by the partition of Bengal—carried out by Lord Curzon's government in the face of a storm of protest from the Indian people—it is the clamoring of these men for political independence which is the cause of the present unrest. Monster mass-meetings to denounce the Government, an antigovernment campaign in the newspapers conducted with much vituperation and misrepresentation, a partially successful boycott of English goods with the reflex influence of enormously increasing the manufacture and use of indigenous articles, the starting of new national schools and colleges apart from government aid, a growing impatience with any European authority and control—these are the characteristics of the movement. That there has been violence in several places is not strange considering the size of the country and the population. The common people are ignorant and easily inflamed, and most of the vernacular newspapers and some of the leaders are absolutely unscrupulous. Throughout the educated classes all over the country there is uneasiness and, through a common dislike for foreign authority, a dim perception or foreshadowing of a national life and spirit among races and creeds hitherto absolutely separated and aloof. The crudities, the excesses, and the violence are but the growing-pains of a nation, and no nation has yet been born without much suffering."

This being the character of the movement, the writer goes on to say, "those missions working in the large cities and university towns have been affected the most, while those working in the country have hardly felt it." Further:

"In India all Europeans are classed together, and many people believe the missionaries to be in the pay of the Government. Consequently the missionaries have to bear whatever is directed against the Government. Public burning of Bibles, boycotting mission schools, personal insult, the breaking up of open-air preaching—these have all occurred in various places. But more serious than this has been the utter absorption of the educated men in political questions to the exclusion of all else. And those who are interested in religious matters have, too, been affected by the national spirit, and the cry of a 'national religion' has been one of the many raised. Knowing that educated men can not hold with present-day Hinduism, a purified or Neo-Hinduism is being advocated, which is supposed to be nearer the original as set forth in the earliest sacred books.

"The native Christian community has been stirred by this movement and several members have been prominent in it. The spirit of the movement has penetrated the churches, and with an impatience toward European authority has come a desire to be free from control and dependence. This has shown itself in the formation of the National Missionary Society, which has for its object the evangelization of the hitherto untouched parts of the country by means of Indian men supported by Indian money. It has an advisory committee of sympathetic European missionaries, who rejoice to further this effort at self-help. Christianity *per se* has not been attacked. The native Christian community is free from persecution, and where Christianity has been attacked it has been because of its connection with Europeans. It is quite the custom for the leaders of the new political movement in their public speeches to call upon the Hindus, Mohammedans, Brahmos, Parsees, and Christians to be united in securing their common object."

ANTICLERICALISM IN SPAIN

SPAIN, as well as France and Italy, has developed a pronounced and even revolutionary anticlericalism. There, however, it is as yet in its academic stage, only a smoldering volcano. Pastor Theodor Fliedner, who has spent his whole life in that peninsula and is the son and successor of the famous Pastor Fritz Fliedner, who founded the German Protestant missionary work in that country, gives the Protestant view of it in the *Blätter aus Spanien*, a quarterly published in the interests of this cause, and he declares that while on the surface it would seem as tho there were religious tranquillity in Spain, the keener observer will detect that this is only the quiet before the storm, as the thoughtful people of the country, as he puts it, are doing some vigorous thinking on such matters as religious liberty, anticlericalism, and the like.

The most notable expression of similar convictions from a native Spaniard of prominence recently came from the rector of the University of Salamanca, Miguel de Unamuno, and were published in the *Diario Universal*, of Madrid, this educator expressing openly, as Fliedner says, "what hundreds of thousands of Spaniards are thinking." Unamuno expresses himself in the following remarkable manner:

"We here in Spain are only entering upon the initiatory stages of the clerical question, for the politico-ecclesiastical problems that are now engaging our attention must soon assume the character of a deep religious question. What must first and foremost be decided is this: Is Spain still Catholic? I do not believe that she is. Spanish Catholicism has dechristianized Spain. The majority of our priests have never read the gospels, except the few extracts that are read in Latin during the mass. A really religious conscience, in our day and date, has become an article of luxury, which is possest by only a small minority; but this article of luxury may in the course of developments become the greatest treasury of the nation. As at present constituted there is no greater element of danger in the public life of Spain than the false claims of those who insist that they are Catholic and yet have inwardly broken with the Catholic Church and its teachings. What is evidently the process of development in Spain is not a division and separation between clericals and anticlericals within the Catholic Church, but of Catholics and non-Catholics. The debates and discussions on this matter in the public press and in Parliament have so far been only the prolog of a deeper contention, which will evidently eliminate from all relations to the church the thinking

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classes of the people. The fact of the matter is that the Spain of to-day is not Catholic. That part of Spain which thinks and reflects on its own mission and future, and which is educated, is no longer Catholic. A deep chasm has been made between educated Spain and the church, and those Spaniards who seem to be educated and yet claim to be Catholic have no real religious training. A man of the twentieth century, who knows what a Luther and a Kant taught, can not with a good conscience adopt a set of dogmas which are nothing but the philosophical expression of the thought of the Middle Ages. For instance, the faith in the Eucharist is based on an idea of substance, which no modern thinker can accept. This too is the reason why the church is afraid to defend its dogmas in the presence of thinkers, as is proved by the case of Loisy in France, and bases its claims solely on canonical law. The Catholic Church of to-day is more a political than a religious organization, and the coming struggle will be chiefly against the falsehood that lies in its claims and system. It will be a contest for the truth independently of any hierarchy or church."

It is objected to the position taken by Unamuno that his proposals are only negative and destructive, but not constructive, and that his "views are as hazy as is the atmosphere in his beautiful Baskan home." Being asked to define his conception of the Christianity that is to take the place of the Roman Catholicism of the day, he replied, in an address delivered in the Madrid Atheneum, to the effect that this is not his mission or his calling; that for the present it will suffice to arouse the better conscience of Spain and leave it then to the sober reflection of the people to decide and determine this further problem. He himself declares that he is the happy possessor of a faith in God "firm as the eternal hills," and not based on the authority of the church, but upon the evidences of his conscience and spiritual experience.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXPENSIVE CONVERTS IN ITALY

METHODIST missions in Italy seem to an English Roman-Catholic organ in that country so slow and expensive an enterprise as to arouse the wonder that "shrewd Methodists of the United States allow their money to be thus poured out into the sands." This Italian view is derived from an examination of the "Eighty-eighth Annual Report of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church" for the year 1906, and, while the members of that body would doubtless see other implications of the facts there recorded, the view taken by the church that is being attacked may not be uninteresting. The article in question is quoted from *Rome* by *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), the latter supplying in its caption such deductions from the facts as that the "Methodists may convert Italy," but it will be "36,000 years hence at a cost of 12,500,000,000 francs." The present following is reckoned at the "cost of 7,000 francs a head." *Rome* informs us that "American Methodists may be said to have entered Rome and Italy through the Breach of Porta Pia on September 20, 1870, with Garibaldi's red-shirts." Continuing its story *Rome* declares:

"As a matter of fact, they call their conventicle here the 'XX. Settembre Church,' which is built on 'Via XX. Settembre,' and on the Feast of XX. Settembre the Methodists make unusual displays of bunting and rejoicing, and their attitude toward the Pope and the priests differs not at all from the XX. Settembre Socialists. Every year since the historic XX. Settembre of 1870 the Methodists who run the Italian mission have been sending home to their generous friends in America glowing accounts of the success of their work, and their herculean labors have been rewarded invariably with golden showers of dollars. From the invaluable report before us we learn that during the last ten years the missionary society alone has sent over here almost half a million dollars. And yet this handsome sum by no means constitutes the total Methodist revenue in Italy—indeed, there is reason to believe that it must be twice as much.

"In fact, we learn from this most precious report the Italian Methodist gleanings from foreign sources last year amounted to over $100,000, independently of any endowments that may exist. On the whole, one is justified in calculating that since 1870 over two and a half million dollars have been lavished on converting Italy."

The reports which are made by the Methodist missionaries, *Rome* asserts, "are always optimistic—the missionaries have always made 'splendid progress in the past year.'" We read:

"The report which we have been endeavoring to digest is as full as usual of these glowing pictures. In Rome 'there has been a noteworthy development through the organization of an educational league—the Rev. Grant Perkins . . . by means of the press succeeded in advertising well the work of our church in the capital'; in Florence 'the night school for teaching languages has had a great success, having no less than 135 enrolled, many of whom have become regular attendants of the church'; in Pistoja, altho the membership is not great, this 'is compensated for by the fact that the brethren are thoroughly in earnest. In this congregation there is an ardent desire to hear the gospel.'

"At Bassignana the Methodists have 'had a year that will be memorable in the history of Methodism. The school gives a splendid testimony to the country, instructing in religious matters to such an extent as to show up the ignorance of those who have been under the Roman Church'; at San Marzano 'the work of evangelization has never been so promising as it is this year'; at Calosso, Monte Grosso, and Montalvo 'the preaching this year has been very fruitful. The pastor has preached over four hundred times'; at Palombara 'the clericals have been thoroughly frightened'; . . . at Naples 'the attendance of the Sunday-school has been doubled, . . . but this is nothing compared with the work of evangelization that has been done.' One can well imagine the thrills of joy that shoot through the Methodist Conference in New York when it reads these glorious tidings—which, it must be remembered, have been repeated thirty-seven times in so many years."

There is one part of the report, which causes the mystification of its Italian critics in view of the "marvelous victories" and the "profuse expenditure of American dollars." Says the writer:

"We turn over to pages 118–119 for the statistics, expecting to find many millions of Italian Methodists, and Rome half converted. What we learn, however, is this: In Italy and Italian Switzerland there are about 34,000,000 of people, and the Methodists among them, including both 'members and probationers,' total exactly 3,449. Rome, which is well over the half-million mark, contains 266 Methodist members and probationers. How many of the 3,449 and the 266 are Italians and how many of them are Americans, English, Germans, etc., we do not pretend even to guess, but taking them all as Italians, we reach some interesting results. It will be found that the attainment of the present Methodist following in Italy has cost about 7,000 francs a head; that the half a million of francs spent on Italian Methodism last year have resulted in a net gain over the numbers of the previous year of just 75 persons, which works out at 6,666 francs per every additional Methodist; that at the same rate of expenditure and the same rate of progress it will take 12,500,000,000 francs and 36,000 years to convert the Italian people from the errors of popery to the light of Methodism. Unfortunately, there are several flaws in the calculation, for we find that in some respects Italian Methodism is going back. The last report, for instance, announces that there were 32 native preachers' 'on the field,' whereas the previous one registered 55. We note also that in the space of one brief year these 32, aided by the 9 foreign missionaries of Methodism, baptized as many as 2 adult and 86 infant Italian Methodists, while in the previous year the baptisms of adults were no fewer than 5 and of infants 87. This means a diminution of 6 baptisms in the year—but it must be remembered that there were 23 fewer missionaries to do the work."

AN article by Sir Oliver Lodge on "The Religious Education of Children," quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of August 31st, was erroneously credited to *The Hibbert Journal*, whereas it actually appeared in *The Contemporary Review* for August, and also in *The North American Review* of August 2d.

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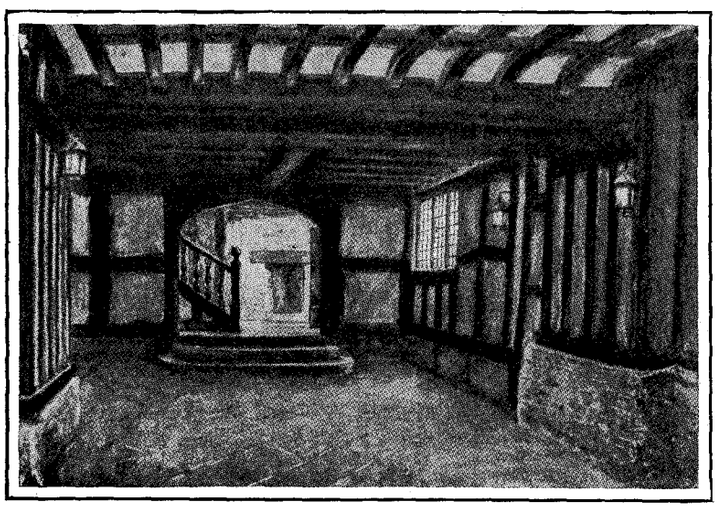
LETTERS AND ART

HOW MISS CORELLI SAVED THE "HARVARD HOUSE"

THROUGH the agency of Miss Marie Corelli, America has established another Old-World memorial of John Harvard, the founder of the university. Less than two years ago the La Farge window, the gift of Joseph Choate, was unveiled in the Harvard Chapel of St. Saviour's Cathedral, Southwark, London. Now Harvard University, through the gift of Mr. Edward Morris of Chicago, has come into possession of the Harvard House in Stratford-on-Avon. This house, so Miss Corelli explains in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* (Boston, September), was the home of Katherine Rogers, mother of John Harvard. It was built in 1596 by Thomas Rogers, an alderman of Stratford, and stands in "a prominent position in the High Street." "Its elaborately carved frontage, fine overhanging gables, and projecting lattice windows, which are supported by ornamental corbels, make a perfect Old-world picture in the main thoroughfare of the little English town." The "idea" which induced Miss Corelli to take steps to rescue the house from vandal hands was that—

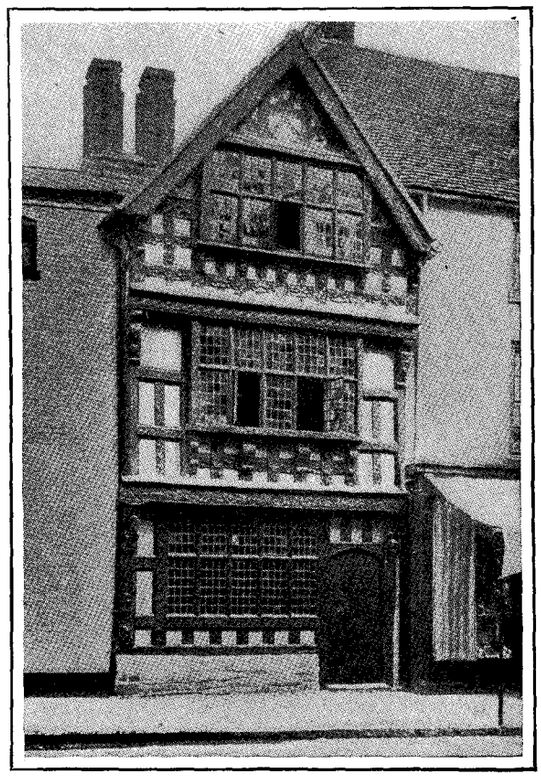
"The house where John Harvard's mother was wooed and won, and from which she went forth to be married, should belong to the famous university which her son founded, as a sort of sacred link with the past, and a fraternal tie betwixt the Old World and the New, on the historic ground of the town where Shakespeare first saw the light."

The "idea," it may perhaps be inferred from Miss Corelli's account, was an afterthought of the first esthetic impulse to save an interesting old house. Her interest is justified by the pictures sent by her to the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, from which we reproduce. It was seen that nothing could be hoped for from the local authorities of Stratford, who had evidently inherited the tradition of the body that winked at the sale and destruction, in 1759, of "'New Place,' the house which Shakespeare himself bought and wherein he died" and the later worthies who had also, "according to the press of the period," "contemplated with perfect equanimity the sale of Shakespeare's own birthplace in 1848, to any one who would have offered enough cash down for it, and it is said that the late Mr. Barnum, of glorious memory, had proceeded so far in his negotiations as actually to have chalked the timbers of the historic dwelling for removal to America." When the house was built, in 1596, Miss Katherine was twelve years old.



THE TUDOR ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE HARVARD HOUSE.

"Nine years later, when she was twenty-one, she passed out under its carved oaken portal as a bride, bound for Holy Trinity Church, there to be married to Robert Harvard on April 8, 1605. Shakespeare was then probably in residence at New Place, for it is recorded that he purchased the tithes of Stratford, Old Stratford, Bishopton, and Welcombe in that year, and business would,



HARVARD HOUSE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON,
Now owned by the university founded by John Harvard, being secured to it through the agency of Miss Marie Corelli.

in all likelihood, have necessitated his presence in the town. At any rate, we may please our fancy by believing that he saw the future mother of John Harvard pass his house on her way to be wedded, while it is almost certain that he must have seen John Harvard himself often as a child between 1607 and 1616, John being nearly nine years old when Shakespeare died, and tradition asserting that he was frequently brought by his mother to pass the summer months in Stratford.

"All the links in the chain of interest connecting the house with the old historic days made it an almost pathetic object to me when I first took up my residence in Stratford some seven years ago, and I viewed with dismay the maltreatment it was receiving at the hands of certain auctioneers and estate agents who had made it their place of business (so I was told) for upward of fifty years. Holes had been cut in the upper floor; a deal staircase had been planked down to give easier access to the second story; the oak-raftered ceilings were plastered over and whitewashed; hideous match-wood partitions had been put up to serve as office divisions; and the beautiful Tudor room on the first floor had all its rare oak-paneling covered with several grimy coats of cheap green paint. Anything more lamentable than the neglect and ruin into which it had fallen would be difficult to find. Often and often I longed to utter a word of protest against the shameful usage to which the fine old building was being subjected, but as it is the custom in England, whenever one of my sex calls attention to anything wrong that requires righting, to accuse her of 'screaming' and making 'much ado about nothing,' I held my peace and waited, always hoping against hope that even at the eleventh hour an opportunity would be given to me of saving a

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relic which I felt would be held as precious by America, if left unvalued by England."

On the death of its owner the house was put up for sale at auction, but as the highest bid for it was but $4,750, the house was withdrawn and held at the price of $6,500. Miss Corelli then induced Mr. Morris to become the purchaser, and possession was secured September 29, 1906. To Miss Corelli was then given the liberty "to carry out the work of what was not so much 'restoration' as 'recovery'—namely, recovery of all the long-concealed beauties of the old house, which make it one of the most interesting of all architectural relics of Tudor times."

TO REHABILITATE THE FRENCH NOVEL

THE French seem to be suffering from something like an attack of moral self-consciousness. Not long ago we read of a scheme to rehabilitate the Frenchwoman, particularly the Parisian, who according to Mr. Brieux, the dramatist, has suffered in the eyes of the outer world from an utterly wrong conception of her virtues as a wife. Now we hear of a scheme "to restore the good name of French literature in the United States." Mr. Hugues Le Roux, the journalist and traveler, is represented in a dispatch to the New York *Times* as saying that—

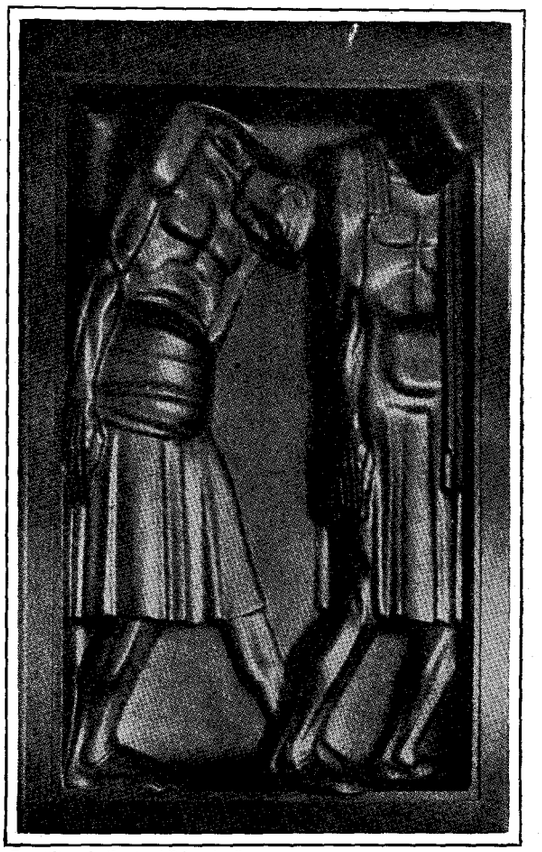
"the American public has come to regard modern French novels as immoral productions of the worst kind and that this is in consequence of American book-stores being flooded with books, quite unknown in France, apparently written and published specially for foreign consumption. The result is to check the influence of French thought in the United States and to create a prejudice against France and French ideas."

Mr. Le Roux suggests "the establishment of a large depot in New York for the sale of genuine French books, excluding those of an objectionable nature. He proposes to ask leading publishers to confer with a view to the creation of such a depot." Marcel Prévost suggests that the propaganda be also carried into England, where the expression "French novel" "implies much the same thing as in the United States." He fears, however, that the French publishers are so prosperous that they will not make the proposed effort so long as they can continue to issue a few books which sell well with little advertisement. Jules Claretie is also among those who deplore the fact "that Americans form their ideas of modern French literature from pornographic rubbish" which he considers "sufficient to disgrace French publishers utterly if it is not counterbalanced by other books representative of the national literature."

The New York *Evening Post*, in commenting upon the purpose indicated in the dispatch, does not take the same view of the imminent necessity of the reform. We read:

"No nation, on the face of things, would be content to be known abroad by its worst side—no nation, that is, except the French. It has been the tradition that the Gallic temperament takes delight in exaggerating its own vices before the world, and in stigmatizing as hypocritical every other temperament which does not. But now it would appear as tho France were growing weary of its reputation as the classic home of 'wickedness.' More than one writer and politician, for instance, has found it necessary to protest against the common conception of French social conditions cherished by Anglo-Saxon minds. We have been assured that the atmosphere of the typical Paris bourgeois home is as pure as that of any Teutonic fireside, and far more heavily charged with the spirit of love and consideration that makes life really worth while. Now, this warning against the wiles of the boulevardier novelist is scarcely necessary, since no people could conceivably go on playing the rôle that France has filled for centuries in the history of Europe and of civilization without being grounded on a healthier basis than the 'life' we find depicted in the works of even so first-rate an artist as Maupassant. On the other hand, the apologists for France are trying to prove a little too much when they quote a Parisian police prefect as saying: 'Keep away your English, your Americans, your Germans, and Russians from Paris, and I will make the city the cleanest capital in Europe.' After all, English and Americans and Germans and Russians do not go to Copenhagen or Belgrade, and do go to Paris."

The same journal thinks that Mr. Le Roux and others who would erect a depot in America and England for the sale of French books adapted to the prevailing national taste would have



From "Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration."

WOOD PANEL IN HIGH RELIEF.

"In the effort to fill the space in a decorative way, the artist has so cramped these weird semblances of human bodies into the allotted spaces that the only suggestion conveyed to the mind is that of one of those medieval cages for political prisoners which were ingeniously built so that the unfortunate occupant could neither stand up nor lie down."

to manufacture the greater part of their "apologetic" literature. It qualifies:

"We are far from implying by this that the accusation of mercenary indecency brought against the purveyors of French literature 'for export only' would hold good against the really high-class work that is being done in France. But, on the other hand, it is scarcely to be expected that even the manner of a Marcel Prévost or a Eugène Brieux would commend itself to the Puritan taste in this country, if that is the taste the projectors of the plan would seek to conciliate. Putting the Puritans aside, there are two classes left, the people who now supposedly read the 'export' brand of literature, and who would not take to a higher type of reading in any case, and those who know the real worth of contemporary French literature and are willing to take even their Anatole France with the inevitable pinch of Attic salt.

"French literature, however, is not entirely synonymous with French *belles-lettres*. Mr. Le Roux's proposed American agency would be fulfilling an important service to France and to this country if it would disseminate a broader knowledge of the admirable work that is being done by Frenchmen in criticism, political and social history, and the less abstruse sciences. At the present moment, for instance, the battle against Romanticism, which has been under way for some time, has entered on a sharper phase with the publications of Lemaître's lectures

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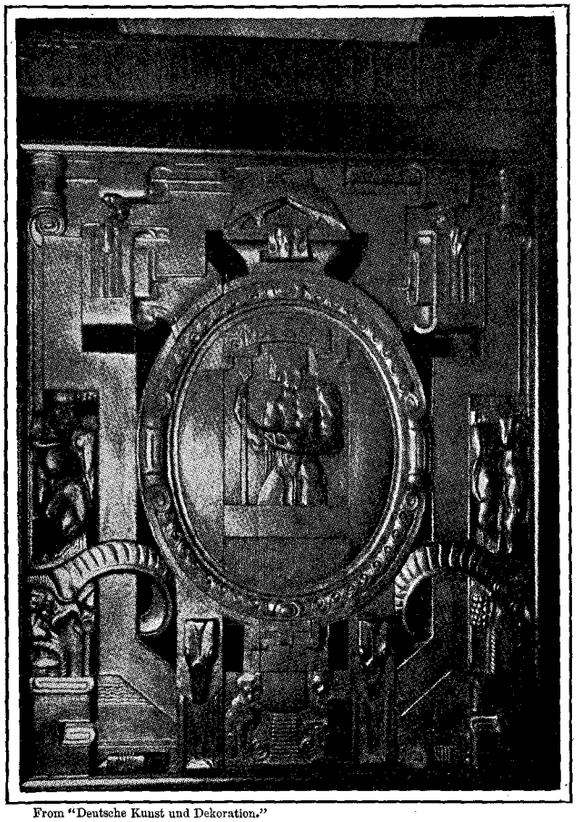
on Rousseau. The great world-movements of the time—colonization, immigration, socialism, feminism—are receiving useful exposition at the hands of French savants, like the brothers Leroy-Beaulieu, Emile Boutmy, and Gabriel Tardieu, as well as a host of younger scholars who therein reveal their traditional dislike for the minute scholasticism of their German *confrères*."

SOME FEARFUL "NEW ART"

THE "new art" idea, which was given to the world by France, has been developed by Germany into the "worst and most decadent achievements" to be found on the Continent of Europe. So writes the editor of *The Craftsman* (New York) in more or less horror of the examples of what is now "called official art in Germany." The movement named *l'art nouveau* began by repudiating traditions, and (in the products of the craftsman more especially) adhering, "with graceful waving lines," to the forms of natural flowers and foliage. Other countries have made a wider application of the principle to the builders' art, Germany and Austria having gone the greatest lengths. At the beginning, says



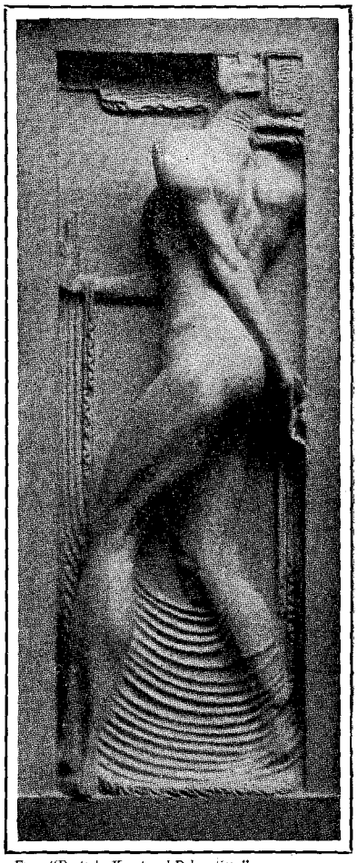
From "Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration."

PANEL OF CARVED WOOD.

Showing how the German "Secessionists" use for "decorative" purposes the human body, birds, and beasts adapted from ancient symbolism, and meaningless scrolls.

the writer, the "inspiration" was borrowed, and now "all countries and ages have been laid under contribution, . . . the latest efforts showing unmistakably a tendency to return to the symbolism of Assyria and of ancient Egypt." As it is the fate of all imitators to exaggerate, "there has lately appeared among German and Austrian Secessionists [the name by which they are known] a veritable orgy of tortured lines, misshapen forms, and morbidly fantastic ideas." Further:

"Tiring of the simple models which were at first adopted with enthusiasm, they have gone farther and farther afield, returning in many cases to ancient mythological symbolism and decorative forms, from which all meaning perished centuries ago, and attempting to draw from them 'inspiration' for conceptions the like of which were never seen on land or sea. The illustrations republished here from *Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration* (Berlin) are fair examples of the length to which these degenerate ideas of decoration have gone. The building from which these examples of Secession ornamentation are taken is considered sufficiently important to have devoted to it an entire number of the art journal referred to. Altho only a restaurant and wine-cellar, it is called 'a symbol of the new Berlin,' and its designer is enthusiastically hailed as 'the genius of the century' and 'the founder of the new German monumental art.' Another point of merit claimed for this achievement is that the building was completed inside of a year, from the first sketching of plans to the last detail of the finished work."



From "Deutsche Kunst und Dekoration."

A GERMAN "DECORATIVE" USE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

An example of what is hailed as the "official art of Germany."

Taking one of the decorative panels which are used to ornament the façade of the building, the writer of the article shows the "intention" of the designer—a thing to have made the Greeks weep with misery. We read:

"The German critic frankly confesses that the intention is to express the strength necessary to carry great weight, but that as the figure is purely decorative, the head is made practically into 'an extended console' from the body, for the reason that if the head or shoulders had been used in a normal way to give the effect of supporting weight in the manner of the Greek caryatides there would have been a space above the shoulders that could not have been filled to the satisfaction of the artist. So the neck is bent back into a position where, if any weight were put upon the head, the spine must snap. One hand pushes apparently in agony against the side of the wall, and the other arm is wrenched sharply backward to the point where the shoulder would be dislocated. Even the face, upon which rests all the seeming weight, is distorted almost out of resemblance to humanity, the forehead, nose, and chin being brought to a straight line in order to preserve the 'decorative' squareness of the head. . . . . .

"Another example of the Secession idea of wood-carving is shown in the reproduction of the large wood panel, with its meaningless whorls and scrolls, serpents with human heads, misshapen human bodies crowded into spaces too small for them, and other forms apparently adapted from the ancient symbolism, which at one time conveyed some idea to the mind, but which now, except to historians and archeologists, is lifeless and devoid of all significance.

"Equally decadent is the Secessionist idea of a caryatid, as seen in the carving of one of the great stone pillars which support the vaulted roof—the gaunt, nude body of a man, apparently bearing the enormous weight of the arch on the back of his neck, which gives the appearance of having been sawed off for the purpose. Still worse is the high relief decoration of other pillars, each of which shows only an enormous face, the weight of the arch resting upon the wrinkled brow, and the pillar standing apparently upon the tip of the beard. In each one of the designs appears, in addition to

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the main monstrosity, a number of futile little subsidiary forms of decoration, introduced apparently with the sole idea of filling space and of carrying out the impression of novelty and daring."

A more searching commentary upon the lengths to which commercialism can carry what in the beginning was an honest revolt against lifeless forms, the writer avers, could hardly be imagined; and further:

"It proves absolutely the contention that no living art is possible unless it is founded upon the need of expressing some vital element in the life and thought of the people."

A WOMAN WRONGED BY LITERATURE

LITERATURE has claimed for itself a place above the laws of historic verity, but its dealing with one unhappy lady has aroused the chivalrous championship of Sir Theodore Martin. That gentleman makes an effort, in *Blackwood's* (September), to lift the stigma from the name of Francesca da Rimini. Almost the whole group of writers from Dante onward who have dealt with her are brought to the bar, and shown that there was no just warrant for twisting the story of Paolo and Francesca from "what was meant for a picture of ideal love to the level of a scandal of the divorce-court." Dante, we are reminded, was not only "overcome with pity" at what Ruskin later called the most pathetic love-story in literature, but he was also "perplexed in the extreme." If he was perplexed, says the writer, "his readers may justly complain of the way he has perplexed them." He adds:

"Many of them, at least, like the present writer, can not believe that he deliberately asked them to sympathize, to shed the many tears that have been shed over his story of *Francesca*, to admire the constancy of her devotion to *Paolo*, if hers had been a vulgar amour, culminating in the breach of her marriage-vows, and divested of every element of nobleness and spirituality."

Dante's chief fault in his treatment of the lovers is an imputed "inconsistency" in "placing the victims of the tragedy in the second circle of the Inferno [with the slaves of gross, sensual, and adulterous passion] and then doing his utmost to engage the pity and sympathy of his readers for them."

The historic date of the tragedy was, as nearly as can be ascertained, 1285. Its cause, never made public, was left to conjecture, since the two families of Ravenna and Rimini, being so powerful, could easily hush up the scandal. History records that Giovanni Malatesta was rough and uncouth, but for some strange reason, "probably it was in requital for valuable assistance," received from her father the young and beautiful Francesca. It is further recorded that Francesca bore her husband a son who died in infancy and a daughter who survived her mother many years. Paolo, the younger brother, "was amiable and personally so attractive that he was known as Paolo, Il Bello." He, it seems, had married and was the father of two children before the marriage of Francesca, tho the death of his wife preceded that event. His son Uberto grew up to manhood and unwisely let it be known that he intended to avenge his father's murder." Obviously, says Sir Theodore Martin, "Uberto did not believe in his father having wronged Gianciotto by more than the fatal kiss." These are the rather commonplace facts of the famous tragedy. But literature has dealt with them very differently.

Boccaccio, according to Sir Theodore Martin, in publishing in 1373 his commentary on Dante, gives a detailed version of the circumstances which led up to the death of Francesca, "and this has since passed current among the bulk of Dante's readers as presenting a correct statement of the facts on which the poet based the exquisite episode which stands in 'The Inferno,' as Leigh Hunt said, 'like a lily in the mouth of Tartarus.'" This version is taken by the present writer as "palpably apocryphal." But in it Boccaccio himself confesses that he had "never heard that the love of Paolo and Francesca had grown to be unlawful." Yet "upon the strength of it such writers of our own time as D'Annunzio and Stephen Phillips have robbed Dante's pathetic episode of its mysterious and pathetic charm, and converted those whom the poet apparently intended to present as ideal lovers into commonplace violators of the Seventh Commandment." Turning to the text of Dante, Sir Theodore Martin asks:

"Where in all this is there a suggestion that the relations between *Paola* and *Francesca* were those of a continuous and commonplace intrigue? For one thing, it gives a death-blow to Boccaccio's statement that Francesca was the first to fall in love with Paolo, and that she did so on merely seeing him cross the courtyard of her father's palace. Her love was awakened, as it commonly is awakened in the woman, in response to that of the man. . . . Paolo's love, possibly long unspoken, and at first probably less love than a sympathetic pity for her situation, was of a kind which soon told its tale to the heart of Francesca, even as Dante's silent love found its way to the heart of Beatrice. Paolo's handsome presence, the chivalrous reverential homage of his 'cor gentil,' in contrast to the ungainly person, the churlish roughness, and probable neglect of Gianciotto, could not fail to arrest the attention and awaken chords of sympathy in Francesca's kindred nature. . . . A love of this kind is not of sudden growth. Paolo was thirty-seven years old, Francesca twenty-seven—a period of life when, if a passion comes, it comes with perilous intensity. Dante, speaking out of his own experience, exclaims to Virgil, '*Quanti dolci pensieri, quanto disio*' [What sweet thoughts, what desires], brought these lovers to the catastrophe of their death. And again he speaks of the '*tempo de' dolci sospiri*' [time of sweet sighs] when, with a love still unavowed, they were suffering the sweet strain of what Coleridge calls

> Gentle feelings long subdued,
> Subdued and cherished long,

the delight in each other's society, the inward consciousness that they loved and were beloved. It was these things, not the remembrance of unfettered passion, that constituted the *tempo felice* [days of happiness] which *Francesca* in her misery recalls. But the sweetness of that time could not have been without an alloy of dread, which must have continually reminded them of the necessity of resolute self-restraint. It was in an evil hour that they bethought them of reading the romance of 'Lancelot du Lac' for their delight. It was courting the opportunity for evil, if they were at all aware of its contents. The reading of the old love-story—not, it must be owned, of the most edifying kind, tho held, says Chaucer, by women in 'full great reverence'—acted as an incentive to their desires, as *Gallehaut* (the Galeotto) of the original had acted as a kind of Pandarus. Excited by the love-making of *Queen Guinevere* and *Lancelot*, as there told, *Paolo* yields to an uncontrollable impulse and plants the fatal kiss upon *Francesca's* lips. 'That day they read no more.' Dante does not say why. But is it too much to suppose that at the time while that kiss still lingered on their lips, the husband, brought to the spot by some household spy, broke in upon the unsuspecting lovers and there and then ended their lives?"

This interpretation, thinks the writer, is confirmed by *Francesca's* words spoken to Dante in Inferno after reciting her story. Of her husband she says: "Caina waits for him who quench'd our life." We read:

"Would *Francesca* say this, or would Dante have said it for her, if she were the guilty thing Boccaccio and others have called her? Surely not. Gianciotto, in the opinion of that age, was within his rights in killing an adulterous wife and her paramour. But, is it conceivable that she should say that her husband was waited for in the nethermost pit of hell, unless the utmost of her transgression was the receiving of Paolo's kiss, and that for this, and this only, they had been sent to their account,

> Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneled,
> No reckoning made?"

Francesca feels, moreover, the writer adds, that "she had a just complaint to make against the ignorant gossip of the world, which had put the worst possible construction upon her conduct."

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JOSEPHINE DASKAM BACON. TOM GALLON. ELINOR GLYN. GEN. CHARLES KING. BEATRICE MANTLE. FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bacon, Josephine Daskam. The Domestic Adventurers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Gallon, Tom. "Tinman." 12mo, pp. 315. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50 net.

Glyn, Elinor. Three Weeks. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

Graham, Harry. Familiar Faces. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 76. New York: Duffield & Co. $1 net.

Hanotaux, Gabriel. Contemporary France. Translated from the French. With Portraits. Vol. iii (1874–77). New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.75.

This work of Mr. Hanotaux, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs and Member of the French Academy, covers the most momentous period in the history of the Third Republic of France, and includes the years 1870–1900. The present volume, in which are chronicled the process of events in 1874–77, is perhaps concerned with the most vital developments of French political life which took place under the Third Republic. While the American Constitution sprang in an almost complete and perfect form from the mind of its originators, it was only by a slow process that the organization of the French Republic gained its final and complete perfection. It was during the Presidency of Thiers (1871) and MacMahon (1873) that this consummation was attained. It is with the history of this stage of France's political evolution that the present volume of "Contemporary France" is concerned.

Reaction toward the monarchy was long the fatal drawback in the advancement of French republicanism. It lasted even to the time of MacMahon, who resigned under the suspicion of being a royalist at heart, altho he had witnessed the transformation of France into a republic with two Chambers—Senate and House of Deputies—elected under universal suffrage, and with a President of the Republic elected by the Senate. The National Assembly was never heartily republican. According to J. J. Weiss, "The Assembly spent its years in dreaming of a monarchy while realizing a republic." The Assembly was succeeded by the nominal Presidency of Adolphe Thiers, but his government was but a provisional dictatorship. The genuine republic was inaugurated under Marshal MacMahon.

Such is the outline of French history as treated in the present volume. It presents a very vivid picture of French political movement in the period treated of. Every prominent French statesman is described with fairness and remarkable clearness. The space at the disposal of the author gives him the power to transcribe speeches, or fragments of speeches, newspaper comments, scraps of conversation, epigrams and *bons mots* without number. The pages fairly sparkle with lifelike sketches. The last death struggle of monarchism, as well as the organization of a democracy in France, is the theme of a volume which has almost an epic symmetry in its development. Mr. Hanotaux traces the various steps in the battle from the time when Mirabeau declared that the nation from whom all power emanates should only exert it by delegating it to the legislative body and the king, up to the motion of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaceia, Ambassador of the French Republic in London, which he made in the National Assembly in 1871. The motion ran, "The Government of France is a monarchy. The throne belongs to the head of the House of France," and met with what was practically an unconditional rejection. This was followed a few weeks later by Mr. Wallon's bill on the organization of the President's power, and on the mode of the revision of the constitutional laws. This bill was really the Constitution of the French Republic and embodied eventually the governmental organization of the present day, altho subsequently modified by certain amendments.

There are several ways of writing history. Gibbon and Macaulay indulge in large and rhetorical generalizations and epigrammatic comments. The more modern school may be called documentary historians. They rely for the charm and value of their work upon their art in presenting to the mind of the reader facts and events as based upon authentic records and actual speeches, which they quote *verbatim* as often as possible. This adds not only reality, but piquancy, to their pages. And certainly piquancy is one of the main features in this clear and fascinating narrative of Mr. Hanotaux. It is indeed not only to the reader who loves French memoirs and takes a general interest in the political development of France that this work will prove attractive. The industry and research which thus collected, sifted, arranged, and commented upon so vast a mass of material have resulted in the creation of a work which will prove a treasure-house to future historians of France. It is indeed a historian's history of the Third French Republic. The translation is clear and idiomatic and the portraits admirable photogravures.

King, General Charles. The Rock of Chickamauga. 12mo, pp. 397. Illustrations by Gilbert Gaul and Charles J. Post. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Best sellers come, and they go, but Gen. Charles King continues uninterruptedly his narrative strain. This is fortunate for novel-readers who like the regulation story, with real hero and heroine, and an equally real villain. In the present book General King has attempted to provide a goodly supply of Civil-War history, which occasionally obscures the story. Nevertheless, the historical detail is of much interest, because presented from intimate observation. The figure of Gen. George H. Thomas, round whom the book is written, is modeled nobly. One begins to warm with the loyalty that General King shows toward a great soldier who has hardly received his due. It is possible to mistrust the overzealous partizanship of the author in particulars, but his fearless candor in pleading his special cause can not but win consideration. As a humble monument to the memory of the commander whom he entitles "the noblest Roman of them all," the book should have especial interest for all lovers of Civil-War history.

It is a rather more than attractive picture General King paints of stirring days, for those who may sometimes think that never were there such momentous times as the present. Along the meeting-line of the conflicting armies men were nearly always falling in love with girls on the opposing side. How they managed to think of love at all, amid the turmoil and alarm of war, is in itself wonderful. Good folk, who could not refuse the merest necessities of hospitality to foemen, were always prey to the suspicion of treachery. Political sneaks were always posing as great soldiers off the field. In fine, human nature was just as noble and just as mean in these days of crisis as it is in the routine of peaceful years. By his happy combination of military experience and gift of narrative, General King enables us to appreciate these phenomena divertedly and with profit.

Mantle, Beatrice. Gret: The Story of a Pagan. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 403. New York. The Century Co. $1.50 net.

Mathews, Frances Aymar. Alle Same. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 63. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

Sage, William. By Right Divine. 12mo, pp. 370. With colored frontispiece by Ch. Grunwald. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

This is a well-made story. Experienced readers may see here and there too plainly how it is made. In the best intention of

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the phrase it is a popular novel. Not only does it show the triumph of the virtuous and the downfall of the wicked, but also it is studded with situations and incidents of every-day life as pictured in the newspapers.

Senator Fordyce is the boss of his State. This authority has been his so long that he has almost come to believe it his by right divine. *Thayer*, the governor of the State, is the new kind of politician, the politician more given to the interests of the people than of his party. The Governor would not be so hampered in the war he wages against the Senator's kind of politics were he not in love with the Senator's beautiful daughter. *Miss Fordyce*, however, possesses qualities more admirable than the mere attractiveness of a heroine. She is rather a noble type of American girl. Instead of idling her life away, she takes an active and laborious interest in the welfare of the poor, and, without show, manages to accomplish real service.

In contrast, her father stands as the most ignoble type of buy-and-sell statesman, ready to stoop to the lowest trickery to ruin his rival. *Thayer*, favored by the gods and the story-teller, persists and conquers in spite of his enemies. Eventually, but only just in time to save him from the reader's obloquy, *Senator Fordyce* sees the error of his ways and repents.

Thayer is triumphant politically, yet as a man he has a still more delicate venture to make—the attempt to win the love of *Miss Fordyce*, daughter of his fallen opponent. To many this interest may prove the most stimulating in the book; and it should be noted that all the love passages have a convincing, manly air, while an underlying sincerity runs through the book and makes it a most readable and wholesome novel of its class.

Severy, Melvin L. Gillette's Social Redemption. A review of world-wide conditions as they exist today, offering an entirely new suggestion for the remedy of the evils they exhibit. With illustrations and index. Royal 8vo, pp. x–764. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $2.50 net.

For students of psychiatry this book —it has to be called a book—possesses unique value. It is the production of two gentlemen of varied activities whose portraits appear as a double frontispiece. The excessive modesty of the coauthors has led them to disclaim in their preface the credit which should be justly theirs. They have shown a familiarity with learning such as many writers cannot boast of. In these pages, penetrated with a knowledge that may be said to be universal, one may find the names of almost every author known to fame. If they have omitted Schopenhauer it is doubtless because they regard the author of "The World as Will and Idea" as too optimistic for their purpose.

In the opening pages we catch a glimpse of the plan of the work. That plan is a formidable one. The credit for it belongs not to Mr. Severy, but to Mr. Gillette. Captious critics have gone to the length of saying that quotation is overdone in the book; and the authors, as tho they had foreseen this very objection, have actually forestalled it in their introduction. We give their words: "Altho quite aware that quotations do not make the very best of reading, we have found it imperative to make extensive use of them, since in no other way could we show the reader how serious are present conditions, on the one hand, and how general, on the other, is the protest of the best thought of the world."

As one reads this book of 764 closely packed pages he realizes how baseless is the taunt that modern business men are devoid of the literary faculty. He also becomes imprest with the fact that the literature of advertisement has at last received the cachet which envious professors of the art at first grudged it. Long excluded, or relegated to the vestibule, it has at last entered the temple, and it must be acknowledged that it finds itself at home there.

The book should appeal to that school of advanced political thought of which Jack London and Mr. Sinclair are the chief literary representatives. But it will also find favor in scientific circles; and if Dr. Cesare Lombroso of Turin could but be furnished with a copy we are convinced that it would inspire another masterpiece in comparison with which "l'Uomo Delinquente" would be like porridge after meat. The like of "Gillette's Social Redemption" never issued from the presses of *La Salpêtrière.*

Smith, Arthur H. China and America To-day: A Study of Conditions and Relations. 12mo, pp. 256. New York. Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

For thirty-five years, as the reader learns from the title-page of this book, Rev. Arthur H. Smith has been a missionary of the American Board in China. It is interesting to learn, also, that in view of his wide knowledge of things Chinese, his counsel was recently sought by President Roosevelt in various matters that were pending in our diplomatic relations with the Far East. The result of his advice on that occasion was the surrender of this Government to China of the balance of the indemnity provided for in the Treaty of Peking, a decision that is doing much to restore the favor with which American commerce was once viewed by the Chinese people.

In the main the present volume is a discussion of China's relations, present and future, with the United States, in which an exceedingly interesting historical sketch is given, incidentally, of the Celestial Empire. As a race, it is pointed out that the Chinese have been subjected to an evolution which has left them peculiarly isolated, and with an inordinate veneration for the past that has rendered them up to the present time quite impervious to modern influences. The typical Chinaman is described as docile to properly constituted authority, courteous, thrifty, and a good spender when he has the money. The government under which he lives, altho outwardly an absolute monarchy, has many of the characteristics of a democracy in which the moral law of Confucius holds a place of paramount importance in the guidance of individual action. Compared with the Japanese the Chinese are said to be greatly superior in truthfulness and commercial integrity, as well as in the possession of a certain stability of character that makes of the Chinaman a sort of living epitome of the national repugnance to change. These racial differences, however, are undergoing a decided modification just at present through the tendency on the part of the Chinese to absorb into their national life some of the qualities that have won for Japan her dominance in the East. Thus, China is on the eve of an awakening, the lethargy of countless centuries is about to be dissipated, and the important question arises, What part will this nation of four hundred million people play in the world's history when it is in full possession of all its own latent energies, combined with what it derives of modern efficiency and intelligence from the conquering nations surrounding it?

That the United States, on account of its geographical position, is bound to be directly interested in the destiny of China, and may be a gainer or a loser in proportion as it understands the needs and national peculiarities of the latter, is the main theme of the present volume. In the discussion of this theme, involving problems which are held to be of vital importance to the future of American commerce, our present immigration laws, discriminating, as they do, against China and favoring Japan, are considered decidedly unfortunate, and to them is attributed much of the existing unpopularity of the United States in Eastern Asia. Ignorance of the Chinese character and point of view, as well as the occasional ill-treatment of Chinamen on our Pacific Coast, these are quoted as disturbing elements in the adjustment of amicable relations between the two races for the benefit of whose future intercourse the removal of numerous mutual prejudices is needed.

The book is filled with interesting revelations of Chinese life and customs and promises to occupy an authoritative place among the many volumes recently published dealing with the problems of the Far East.

Smith, J. Ritchie. The Teaching of the Gospel of John. 12mo, pp. 406. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50 net.

Symons, Arthur. William Blake. 8vo, pp. xv–433. New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

Tomlinson, Everett T. The Camp-Fire of Mad Anthony. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–391. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

Turgenieff, Ivan. [Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood.] A Reckless Character, and Other Stories. 12mo, pp. 385. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Van Norden, Charles. Yolande of Idle Isle. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Vaughan, Herbert M. The Naples Riviera. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–326. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Wallis, J. H. Youth. 12mo, pp. 45. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1 net.

Wayne, Charles Stokes. The Marriage of Mrs. Merlin. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 262. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Wesselhoeft, Lily F. The Diamond King and The Little Man in Gray. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vi–255. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Whitney, Helen Hay. The Bed-time Book. pp. 32. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

Whyte, Christina Gowans. The Adventures of Merrywink. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 199. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2 net.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas, and **Smith,** Nora Archibald, edited by. Pinafore Palace. (A Book of Rhymes for the Nursery.) 12mo, pp. x–249. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50 net.

Winckler, Hugo, Ph.D. [Translated and edited by James Alexander Craig.] The History of Babylonia and Assyria. Map. 12mo, pp. xii–352. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Wood, Robert Williams. How to Tell the Birds from the Flowers. (A Manual of Flornithology for Beginners.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 28. New York: Paul Elder & Co.

Woodcox, Benjamin Franklin. Thoughts about Human Animals, and Other Thoughts. (With Selected Poems.) 16mo, pp. 120. Battle Creek, Mich.: Woodcox & Fanner. $1 net.

Yeats, William B., The Poetical Works of. Vol. II. Dramatical Poems. 12mo, pp. ix–524. New York: The Macmillan Co.

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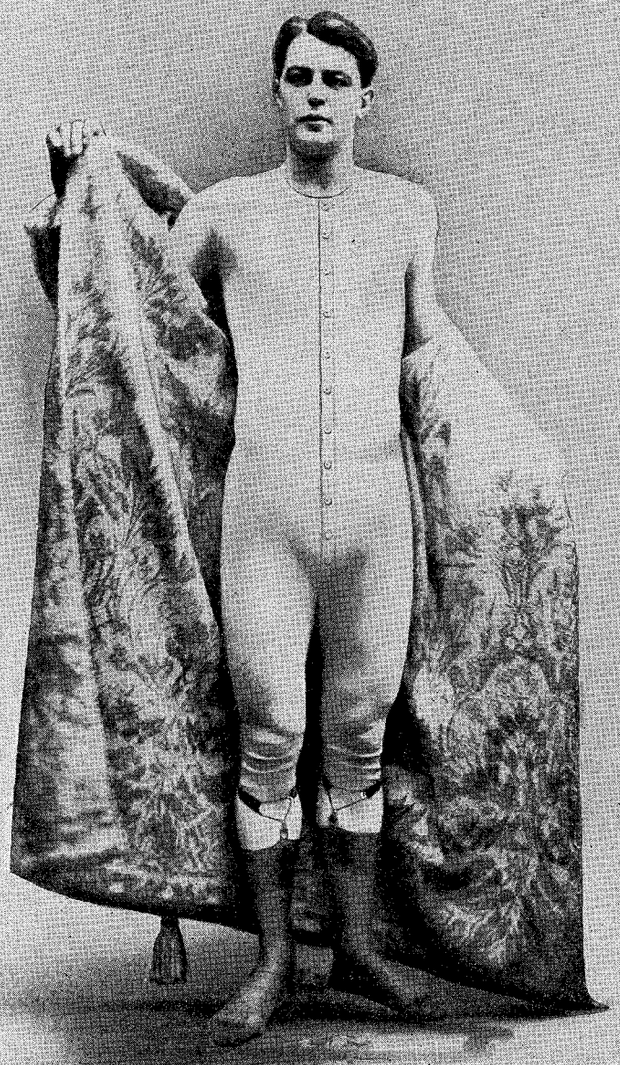

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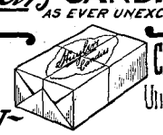

CARAMELS Unequalled

CURRENT POETRY

To My Unknown Neighbor.

BY C. A. PRICE.

Last night I sat beside my window late,
As one who watches at his prison bars,
Sick of the day's innumerable jars.
Clogged with dull Earth and all her grievous weight
Of tears and mute despairs and pitiless wars
That know no cause, the brood and spawn of Hate.
Above me bent the skies compassionate;
I longed for the companionship of stars.

But sudden, oh, what reconciling strain,
Making earth one again with heaven, and whole,
Rose on the midnight, all the discords changing!
Lo, in a moment, lightened of my pain
And every fear forgot, I felt my soul
With Schubert through the empyrean ranging.

—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

The Outcasts.

BY CHARLOTTE BECKER.

They go their way from dawn till dark, with dull, averted eyes,
That heed no lure of loveliness where earth's warm beauty lies;
Ah, what to them if thrushes sing, or if the rose be red—
Since they of what they crave the most are disinherited?

And some for doubt, and some for fear, and some for pride were doomed;
And some flung budded dreams away to wither ere they bloomed;
And others shut themselves apart, so deep in ancient lore
They would not stir to welcome him when Love knocked at their door.

Yet, tho their gain be wealth, or wit, or fame blown far and wide,
Without the pale of Love's domain forever they must bide;
And none there is of this gray host who would not give his all
If he might harken to Love's voice or answer to Love's call!

—*From the New England Magazine* (October).

The Old Soul.

BY EDITH M. THOMAS.

"Not in entire forgetfulness."

The Old Soul came from far,
Beyond the unlit bound;
There had gone out a star,
And a great world was drowned,
Since birth, and death, and birth
Were hers, upon the earth.

For she had robed anew
Time and time out of mind;
And, as the sphere of dew
Unshapes into the wind,
Her raiment oft had cast
Into the wasting past.

There was no dizzying height
She had not sometime trod,
No dungeon known of night
But she had felt its rod;
The saint, assoiled from sin—
And saint's arch-foe—had been!

At cruel feasts she sate,
Where heartless mirth ran high;

Superior to Lemonade is HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

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Through famine's portal strait
Had fled with wailful cry;
All human fates had proved,
And those from man removed.

Yea, she had worn the guise
Of creatures lashed and spurned—
Even of those whose eyes
May not on heaven be turned:
No house too dark or base
To be her tarrying-place!

The Old Soul came from far;
And, all lives having known,
She nowhere touched a bar,
But all was as her own:
And this could none forget,
Who once her look had met!

The Old Soul came from far,
Moving through days and ways
That are not—and that are!
She turned on all her gaze—
Illumed—deceived—illumed;
Yet still the road resumed.

The Old Soul came from far,
And toward the far she drew.
"Turn home, mine avatar!"
That voice, long lost, she knew;
She heard, she turned—was free—
No more to dream, but Be!
—*From Scribner's Magazine* (October).

The Haunted World.

BY JAMES OPPENHEIM.

Yonder fall of the leaf, yonder splashing of water,
Have all one meaning to me;
Under the mute, wet rocks, over the breathing tree-tops,
A voice speaks breathlessly,
Ushered into the woods 'mid the still, slim trunks of the pine

WE REQUEST YOUR ACTIVE INFLUENCE

toward putting an end now and for all time to the substitution evil, which *The Philadelphia North American* aptly defines as:

> "The disreputable practice of selling counterfeits of standard articles, or persuading unwary customers to buy articles 'just the same as' or 'just as good as' those they have designated."

In almost every branch of retail trade public opinion is driving the substitutes and imitations to the wall.

We ask our subscribers to join in this worthy movement; to insist upon the genuine article in every purchase they make.

Our 800,000 readers, representing the best classes of customers, can exert a vast influence among their dealers.

They can hasten the day when no reputable storekeeper will dare to offer his customer an imitation of the genuine.

Will our readers bear this in mind whenever, whatever and wherever the buy?

THE LITERARY DIGEST
Advertising Department

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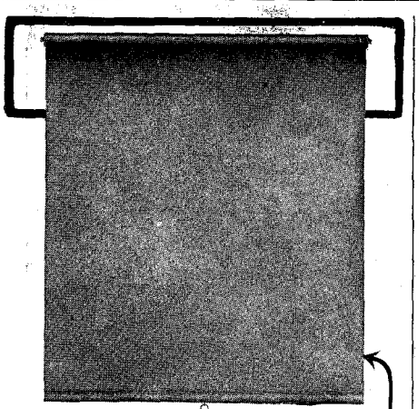

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Won't Wrinkle!
Won't "Crack!"
Does Shade!

BRENLIN BRENLIN BRENLIN

Notice the shades you see and you will realize what the introduction of BRENLIN means.

Holland Shades wrinkle and don't really shade—they let in a *glare* and *don't cut off shadows*—because they *haven't body* enough.

Opaque Shades "*crack*" because they are made of muslin loaded with *chalk* to make them opaque and hang straight.

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The demand for BRENLIN was instant from its first appearance. We want *you* to know it; let us send you samples, all colors and "The Treatment of Windows," a booklet showing how to get best lighting effects.

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The name is perforated like this in the margin of every yard. BRENLIN You can only see it by taking the shade in your hands and examining it carefully But be sure it is there when your shades are delivered.

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Save the **good coal.** Coal saved is money earned. Turning the crank for a minute saves the day's ashes. A child can do it. **No** maid objects to it. **No dirt nor dust.** Fits wood or iron barrel. Saves its cost many times a year. If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Write for catalog 29.

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325 Park Ave. Worcester, Mass.

Waving the reddened boughs, and tearing the tangled vine—
The wild world's misery.

Far have I sped from men, far from the steel-stone city,
To meet with God in the woods,
To see the beauty of earth as it spins with the flaming planets,
And steep myself in its moods;
But, oh, not far enough to escape the anguish of man!
On every leaf it is stamped, on every blade is its ban;
Into the wind it swung, into the stream it ran,
And, lo! in the sky it broods!
—*From the Century* (October).

The Dreamer.

BY THOMAS WOOD STEVENS.

What I have seen is mine. I close my eyes:
Lo, now the glory of the sun-gilt west,
And virgin peaks that take their silent rest;
And now on burdened bays the towers arise
That gleam in story under older skies.
I follow—follow where the keels have prest
The fresh new shores of the uncharted quest:
North, fervent south, and east my red sail flies.

What if my hands be empty of estate?
What if I live in Fortune's chill despite,
And if this room be bare and desolate?
My heritage is rich on every breeze,
My ships fare out along the starry night,
And I have shadowy fleets on all the seas.
—*From the Metropolitan Magazine* (October).

PERSONAL

Some Stories of the Pope.—One of the rules of etiquette at the Vatican is that the Pope must not wear a watch. But despite the fact of having been often reminded of this rule Pius X. persists in carrying an old nickel Waterbury. A French bishop, when visiting the Vatican, exprest a wish to own the curious timepiece of which he had heard, and in exchange offered the Pope a beautifully jeweled watch, a present from his diocese. Pius carefully examined the French bishop's watch, and then placed his own five-franc one in his pocket, saying: "I can not accept your generous offer, for this little bauble is very dear, indeed, to me. I held it in my hand, watching my dear mother's life ebbing away during her last illness."

The Pittsburg *Observer*, which relates this anecdote, quotes a number of others from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* as follows:

Nothing was further from his mind than the hope or desire of ascending the papal throne. Indeed, so sure was he of not being elected that he went to Rome on an excursion ticket, taking advantage of the reduced rate. The return ticket he kept until a few weeks ago, when King George, of Greece, visiting him, begged the historic souvenir for his collection of contemporary curios.

No pope of modern times has shown less patience with Vatican etiquette than Pius X. Simple, ever trustful and solicitous for the comfort of others, the successor of Leo desires to be unhampered by courtly traditions and free from the annoyances of ceremony, wherever such can be dispensed with. . . .

Admirers of Pius must have noticed in many of his pictures a lock of hair prominent on the forehead. On latter-day photographs and paintings it is not in evidence, for this reason:

A certain French portraitist, when Pius granted him a sitting, commented in eloquent language on the beauty of the lock of hair, insisting that it gave the Pope's face its real distinction, recalling the famous lock of the great Napoleon. Pius, who hates flattery, impatiently brushed the lock aside

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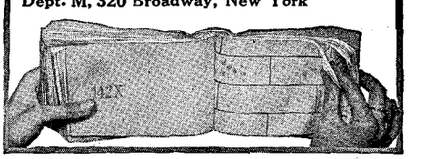

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and next day appeared without it. The painter said he was in despair.

Monsignor Bisleti is the papal master of ceremony, and naturally the man who suffers most on account of the Pope's disregard of etiquette. As a rule, his lamentations are endured with good-humored contempt by Pius; but once, he admits, "Bisleti really made me prick up my ears." Continuing, Pius told what followed:

"I had invited to audience a number of Cistercians, fathers and abbots, and, it being a very hot day, I was particularly wroth when I found them on their knees as I came in. 'Dear sons,' I cried, 'rise, rise at once,' and observing Bisleti's astonished looks, I added, out of a spirit of mischief, I must confess, 'rise, and be seated, be seated by all means.'

"Hearing this, Bisleti ran from the room like a wild man, even forgetting his usual ceremonious bow. However, I hardly blame him for his behavior, for at the end of the audience the secretary of state informed me that when the Pope asks a prelate to be seated it signifies that the gentleman may expect to receive a red hat within a short time. Just imagine! By merely being too polite, I came near burdening the Church, poor as it is, with the salaries of nearly one hundred new princes. Needless to say, I never asked another prelate to sit in my presence."

Lincoln's Premonition of Death.—President Lincoln's personal body-guard, William H. Crook, tells for the first time, in *Harper's Monthly* for September, of a conversation with the martyred President on April 14, 1865, the day on which he was shot by Booth. Lincoln's expression of a premonition of his death has never before been related, and this revelation will prove of interest to his biographers.

Because of the general joyousness, I was surprized when, late on the afternoon of the 14th, I accompanied Mr. Lincoln on a hurried visit to the War Department, I found that the President was more deprest than I had ever seen him, and his step unusually slow. Afterward Mrs. Lincoln told me that when he drove with her to the Soldiers' Home earlier in the afternoon he had been extremely cheerful, even buoyant. She said that he had talked of the calm future that was in store for them, of the ease which they had never known, when, his term over, they would go back to their home in Illinois. He longed, a little wistfully, for that time to come with its promise of peace. The depression I noticed may have been due to one of the sudden changes of mood to which I have been told the President was subject. I had heard of the transitions from almost wild spirits to abject melancholy which marked him. I had never seen anything of the sort, and had concluded that all this must have belonged to his earlier days. In the time when I knew him his mood, when there was no outside sorrow to disturb him, was one of settled calm. I wondered at him that day and felt uneasy.

In crossing over to the War Department we passed some drunken men. Possibly their violence suggested the thought to the President. After we had passed them, Mr. Lincoln said to me:

"Crook, do you know, I believe there are men who want to take my life?" Then, after a pause, he said, half to himself, "And I have no doubt they will do it."

The conviction with which he spoke dismayed me I wanted to protest, but his tone had been so calm and sure that I found myself saying instead, "Why do you think so, Mr. President?"

"Other men have been assassinated," was his reply, still in that manner of stating something to himself.

All I could say was, "I hope you are mistaken, Mr. President."

We walked a few paces in silence. Then he said, in a more ordinary tone:

"I have perfect confidence in those who are around me, in every one of you men. I know no one could do it and escape alive. But if it is to be done, it is impossible to prevent it."

By this time we were at the War Department, and he went in to his conference with Secretary

Teresa Carreño

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Stanton. It was shorter than usual that evening. Mr. Lincoln was belated. When Mrs. Lincoln and he came from their drive he had found friends awaiting him. He came out of the Secretary's office in a short time. Then I saw that every trace of the depression, or perhaps I should say intense seriousness, which had surprized me before had vanished. He talked to me as usual. He said that Mrs. Lincoln and he, with a party, were going to the theater to see "Our American Cousin."

"It has been advertised that we will be there," he said, "and I can not disappoint the people. Otherwise I would not go. I do not want to go."

I remember particularly that he said this, because it surprized me. The President's love for the theater was well known. He went often when it was announced that he would be there; but more often he would slip away, alone or with aid, unobserved if he could, watch the play from the back of the house for a short time, and then go back to his work. Mr. Buckingham, the doorkeeper of Ford's Theater, used to say that he went in just to "take a laugh." So it seemed unusual to hear him say he did not want to go.

When he had reached the White House and he had climbed the steps he turned and stood there a moment before he went in. Then he said, "Good-by, Crook."

It startled me. As far as I remember he had never said anything but "Good night, Crook," before. . . . I remember distinctly the shock of surprize and the impression, at the time, that he had never said it before.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon's Boyhood.—Speaker Cannon, when in a reminiscent mood, is an entertaining conversationalist, and in *The Sunday Magazine* for September 15 he tells how he was raised in the pioneer days of the Middle West. His parents, who were Quakers, left North Carolina because of their opposition to slavery. He speaks of how he worked all day with the ax, the plow, or the hoe, and at night read by the firelight the few good books in the family library and Horace Greeley's weekly *Tribune*. His graphic descriptions of a log-rolling, a spelling-school, and the comforts of the homes on the Wabash make interesting reading for people who may fail to realize the advance that has been made in our ways of living over those of sixty years ago.

"Uncle Joe" concludes his talk on "old times" with the following account of love-making when he was a young man:

"Courting? Why, bless you, my boy, the young fellows of to-day do not know the meaning of that word! When a young man would walk five or even ten miles through the snow or rain and mud, freeze his ears and fingers, and face the danger of wildcats, to see his girl, and that too in the general living-room with the family, he was entitled to admit that he was courting. And that was the rule, not the exception. The young fellows would start out Sunday afternoon to see their sweethearts, and no weather was too bad to keep them at home. It might be too cold or too muddy to take out a horse; but in that case he would go on foot, and he would go through as much hardship to see his girl as did the knights of old to rescue fair maids in castles bold. But it was his devotion, his courting; and when he won that girl he stuck to her through thick and through thin, through good report and evil report, obeying the scriptural injunction that what God has joined together no man should put asunder. There were no marriages of convenience and few hasty marriages then. The courting was long and there were no divorces to follow. The young people might meet often at the singing-school, or the dance, or the husking-bee; but these did not take the place of regular courting.

"The courting was on Sunday night, and the young man went religiously to see his girl and remained so until midnight with the object of his affection, even tho her father and mother and the younger children were present to share in the visit, and when he went home, either through the storm or under the bright starlight, he walked the earth

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as a conqueror, for he had been in the presence that to him represented the real poem of life. He had been courting! And that is all we need, to bring back safe and sane ideas of marriage—courting—courting in the true sense of the word, the man seeking, if not serving, like Jacob, seven years for the object of his affection. Then he will stick to her and she to him through life. There were some old fashions that have not been improved upon, and one of them is the old way of courting."

When Bernhardt Established a Hospital.—How many of the admirers of Madame Sarah Bernhardt have ever heard of her services of mercy in the establishment of a military hospital during the siege of Paris? In the exciting days of 1870 this great actress was aroused by the sight of the suffering in the besieged French capital. What she accomplished is told in her own words in the September issue of *Appleton's Magazine:*

On the 19th of July, 1870, war was declared and Paris became the theater of the most touching and burlesque scenes. Young men, gone wild, were yelling the "Marseillaise" and rushing along the streets in close file, shouting over and over again, "To Berlin!"

I thought that I might be of some use in Paris. It seemed to me that every one who was well ought to stay in Paris. For some days I was perfectly dazed, missing the usual life around me, and missing the affection of those I loved. The defense, however, was being organized, and I decided to use my strength and intelligence in tending the wounded.

The question was where could we install a hospital? The Odéon Théâtre had closed its doors, but I moved heaven and earth to get permission to organize a military hospital there, and, thanks to Émile de Girardin and Duquesnal, my wish was granted. I went to the War Office and my offers were accepted.

The next difficulty was that I wanted food. I wrote a line to the Prefect of Police. A military courier arrived very soon, bringing me a note from the Prefect, as follows:

Madame: If you could possibly come at once I would wait for you until six o'clock. Excuse the earliness of the hour, but I have to be at the Chamber at nine in the morning, and, as your note seems to be urgent, I am anxious to do all I can to be of service to you. COMTE DE KÉRATRY.

I remembered a Comte de Kératry who had been introduced to me at my aunt's house the evening I had recited poetry accompanied by Rossini. He was a young lieutenant, good-looking, witty, and lively. He had introduced me to his mother, a very charming woman, and I had recited poetry at her *soirées*. . . . . .

My heart was very heavy when we came to the stone steps of the Tuileries palace, where the Prefect had his offices. Only a few months previously, one April evening, I had been there. . . . There had been a busy, joyful coming and going of the officers, and elegant salutes had been exchanged. The palace was no longer the same. The very atmosphere had changed. . . . . .

I stopt a minute to wipe my eyes before entering the Prefect's suite of rooms. On entering his room what was my surprize to recognize in him the lieutenant I knew. He had become Captain and then Prefect of the Seine. When my name was announced by the usher, he sprang up from his chair and came forward with his face beaming and both hands stretched out.

"Ah! you had forgotten me," he said.

"But I never thought I was coming to see you," I replied; "and I am delighted," I continued, "for you will let me have everything I ask for."

"Only that!" he remarked, with a short burst of laughter. "Well, will you give your orders, Madame?" he continued.

"Yes, I want bread, milk, meat, vegetables, sugar, wine, brandy, potatoes, eggs, coffee," I said in one breath.

"Oh! let me get my breath," exclaimed the

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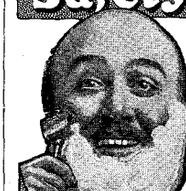

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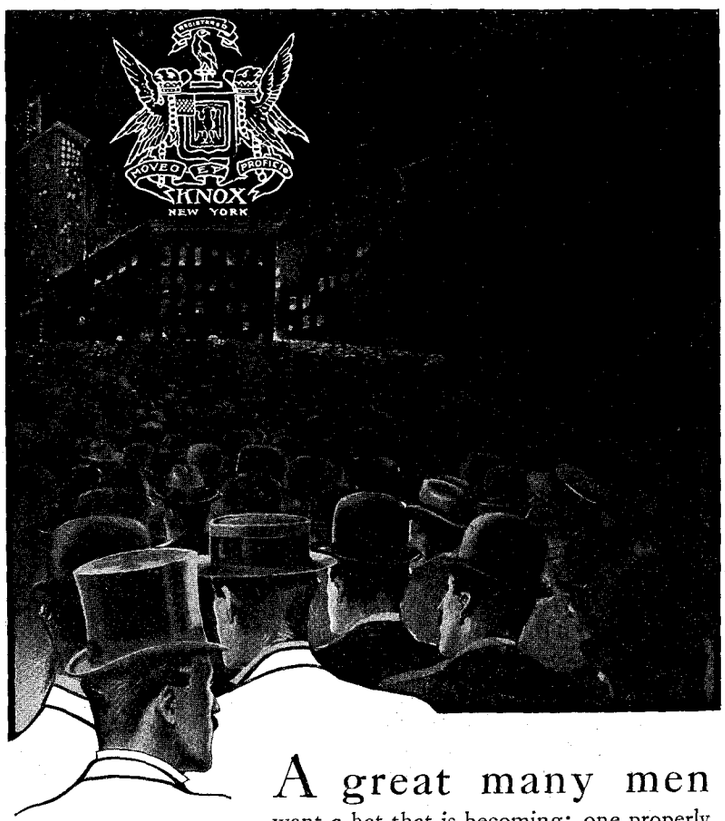

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Count-Prefect. "You speak so quickly that I am gasping."

I was quiet a moment and then I continued:

"I have started a hospital at the Odéon, but as it is a military hospital the municipal authorities refuse me food. I have five wounded men already, and I can manage for them, but other wounded men are being sent to me."

"You shall be supplied above and beyond all your wishes," said the Prefect. "There is food in the palace which was being stored by the unfortunate Empress. She had prepared enough for months and months. I will have all you want sent to you, except meat, bread, and milk, and as regards these I will give orders that your hospital shall be included in the municipal service, altho it is a military one. Then I will give you an order for salt and some other things, which you will be able to get from the Opéra."

"From the Opéra!" I repeated, looking at him incredulously. "But it is only being built, and there is nothing but scaffolding."

"Yes, but you must go through the little doorway under the scaffolding opposite the Rue Scribe; you then go up the little spiral staircase leading to the provision office, and there your wants will be supplied." . . . . . .

I had organized my hospital with a very small staff. My cook was installed in the public foyer. I had bought her an immense cooking-range so that she could make soups and herb tea for fifty men. Her husband was chief attendant. I had given him two assistants, and Mme. Guérard, Mme. Lambquin, and I were the nurses. Two of us sat up at night, so that we each went to bed every third night. . . . I had to keep a book, which was shown every day to a sergeant who came from the Val-de-Grace military hospital, giving all details as to how many men came into our hospital, how many died, and how many recovered and left. Paris was in a state of siege, and no one could go far outside the walls, and no news from outside could be received. I had, as head surgeon, Dr. Duchesne, who gave up his whole time, night and day, during the five months that this truly frightful nightmare lasted.

I can not recall those terrible days without the deepest emotion. It was no longer the country in danger that kept my nerves strung up, but the sufferings of all her children. There were all those who were away fighting, those who were brought in to us wounded or dying, the noble women of the people, who stood for hours and hours in line to get the necessary dole of bread, meat, and milk for their poor little ones at home. Ah! those poor women. I could see them from the theater windows, pressing up close to each other, blue with cold, and stamping their feet on the ground to keep them from freezing, for that winter was the most cruel one we had had for twenty years. Frequently one of these poor, silent heroines was brought in to me, either in a swoon from fatigue or half frozen.

My hospital was full. I had sixty beds and was obliged to improvise ten more. The soldiers were installed in the artistes' foyer and in the general foyer, and the officers in a room formerly used for refreshments. . . . . .

Fortunately I did not lose many men out of the three hundred who came into my hospital, for the death of the unfortunate ones completely upset me. I was very young at that time, only twenty-four years of age, but I could nevertheless see the cowardliness of some of the men, and the heroism of many of the others. A young Savoyard, eighteen years old, had had his forefinger taken off. Baron Larrey was quite sure that he had shot it off himself with his own gun, but I could not believe that. I noticed, tho, that in spite of our nursing and care the wound did not heal. I bound it up in a different way and the following day I saw that the bandage had been altered.

The next day as I arrived the nurse told me that she had caught the young man scraping the wound on his finger with his knife. I called him and told him that I should have to report him to the Val-de-Grace Hospital. He began to weep and vowed to me that he would never do it again, and five days later he was well. I signed the paper authorizing him to leave, and he was sent to the army of the defense.

But side by side with these despicable men, what heroism we saw! A young captain was brought in

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one day. He was a tall fellow, a regular Hercules, with a superb head and a frank expression. On my book he was inscribed as Captain Meriesson. He had been struck by a bullet at the top of the arm, just at the shoulder. With a nurse's assistance I was trying as gently as possible to take off his cloak, when three bullets fell from the hood which he had pulled over his head, and I counted sixteen bullet holes in the cloak. The young officer had stood upright for three hours, serving as a target himself while covering the retreat of his men as they fired all the time on the enemy. He had been brought in unconscious in an ambulance. He had lost a great deal of blood and was half dead with fatigue and weakness. He was very gentle and charming, and thought himself sufficiently well two days later to return to the fight. The doctor, however, would not allow this, and his sister, who was a nun, besought him to wait until he was something like well again.

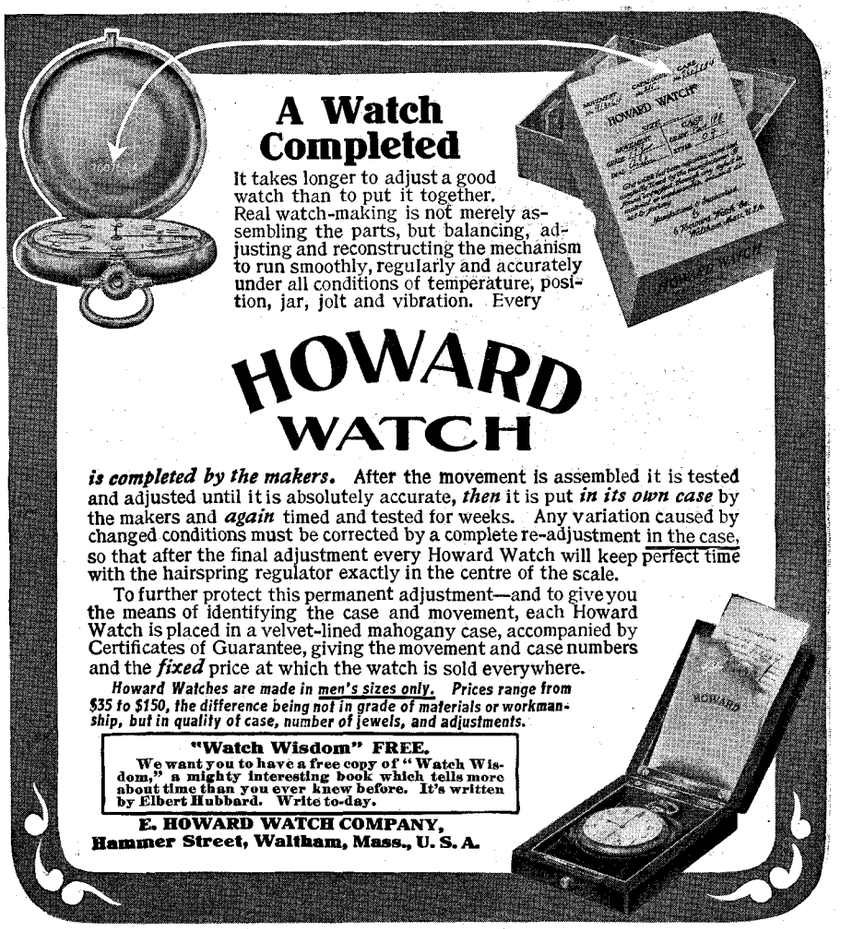
Soon after he came, the Cross of the Legion of Honor was brought for him, and this was a moment of intense emotion for every one. The unfortunate wounded men who could not move turned their suffering faces toward him and, with their eyes shining through a mist of tears, gave him a fraternal look. The more convalescent among them held out their hands to the young giant.

It was Christmas eve, and I had decorated the hospital with festoons of green leaves. . . . That Christmas supper is one of my most charming and at the same time most melancholy memories. It was served in the small room which we had made into a bedroom.

Mlle. Hoquigny had sent me a quantity of white "pigs' pudding," the famous Christmas dish, and all my poor soldiers who were well enough were delighted with this delicacy. One of my friends had had twenty large *brioche* cakes made for me, and I had ordered some large bowls of punch, the colored flames from which amused the grown-up sick children immensely. The young priest from St. Sulpice accepted a piece of *brioche* and, after taking a little white wine, left us. Ah! how charming and good he was, that poor young priest. And how well he managed to make that unbearable Fortin cease talking. Gradually the latter began to get humanized, until finally he began to think the priest was a good sort of fellow. Poor young priest! He was shot by the Communists, and I cried for days and days over his murder.

H. H. Rogers a Philanthropist.—H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, portrayed in the magazines as a relentless monopolist, is regarded by the people of his native town, Fair Haven, Mass., as a democratic, public-spirited citizen. A list of his gifts to Fair Haven, printed in the New York *Tribune*, shows that his philanthropies have been many and generous. In Fair Haven the investigator learns that Mr. Rogers gave more than $4,000,000 for the erection of municipal buildings, the laying out of streets and parks, to say nothing of the gifts to poor and needy residents. In 1885 he gave the Rogers school, built at a cost of $100,000, and more recently a new high school building, which cost $750,000. Mr. Rogers decided that it was time they had a new town hall, so he gave $200,000 to build one to replace a dilapidated structure.

As a monument to his daughter he erected the Millicent Rogers Library, costing $350,000. For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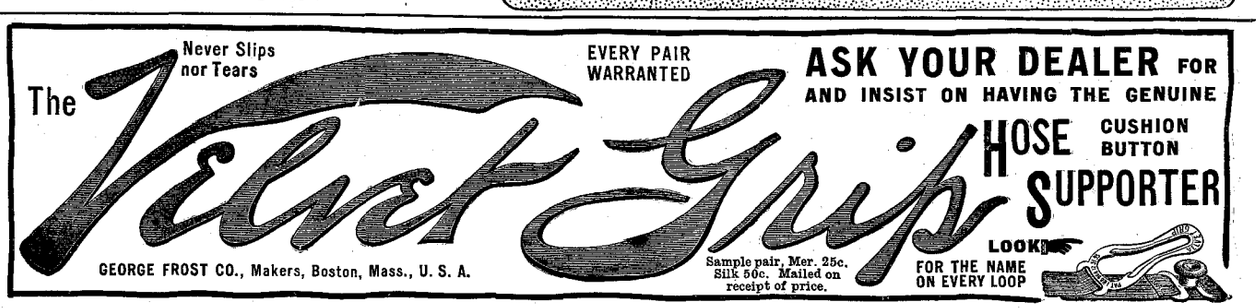
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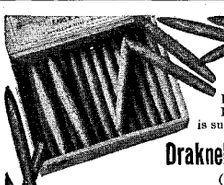

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many years Fair Haven has been avoided at night by travelers because of its abominable hotel accommodations. But the town's benefactor changed this by furnishing $75,000 for a modern hostelry. Its name is the Tabitha Inn, and it is rented to a manager at a rate just sufficient to pay the taxes on the property.

As a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Mary Eldredge Rogers, he built the First Unitarian Church of Fair Haven, and its elegant parsonage, costing $1,000,000. Mr. Rogers has also aided financially the Methodists, Adventists, Congregationalists, and Catholics. He has expended large sums for parks and street trees. He has also served as street commissioner of Fair Haven and manifests a deep interest in the trees and parks. Besides giving Fair Haven its sewer system, he presented the town with its water-work plant.

The capitalist asked the school authorities to make as the first rule of the new Rogers schoolhouse that no pupil should deface in any way any part of the structure. His precaution is explained by his own confession of boyish vandalism. "Fair Haven gave me what little education I ever had," was the way he expressed his feelings at the dedication of the building, "and accordingly I want to make this present to the village in return. This structure is to take the place of the little green-shuttered schoolhouse where I first learned to read, and where, I am afraid, I picked up a few tricks that had little to do with books. I remember I formed the exceedingly reprehensible habit of carving my desk with my knife, and continued my depredations in spite of many a flogging."

A Railroad Pioneer.—The newspaper biographers of Mr. Samuel Sloan, who died September 22, at his summer home near Garrison-on-the-Hudson, have little to say of the man which is not highly eulogistic of his career as a railroad magnate. His long life, over fifty years of which were spent in the railroad business, is held up in admirable contrast to the lives of certain other railroad men, manipulators and wreckers, contemporaneous with him. "As a practical operator of railroad properties he has had no superior," says the Newark *News*. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, reminding its readers that much of Mr. Sloan's life was spent in that city, publishes this account of his life-work:

He helped consolidate Brooklyn and Williamsburg. He represented a Brooklyn district in the State Senate in the middle fifties. That, however, was but preparatory work. Declining to act with Commodore Vanderbilt in Central-Hudson-Harlem development, Mr. Sloan addrest himself to building up the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. He was long its president, and died as the chairman of its board of directors. His office in Manhattan or his summer home on the Hudson, in which he died, became the source of some of the greatest campaigns in railroading in modern times.

The vigor, courage, and success of his administration as a railroad man were marked. Those who supported and those who opposed him alike agreed that he was one of the resolute and stalwart men who powerfully affected the times in which they lived. He never modernized his policy, tho he could better have done so. When finally a more liberal course was enforced by his associates, they still retained him in their councils, and profited by his knowledge, even when they had to avail themselves of newer methods and of a more progressive spirit.

There were less stubborn, more elastic, more intelligent men than he in his enterprises, but he well laid the foundations on which they builded, if not better, at least more largely than he. He was liked, disliked, respected, and antagonized more than any other railroad magnate of his time. Every one of these feelings carried in it an admission of his strength of will. He was "felt," and prodigiously so, on every nerve of the business world, on which he was so tremendously imprest. The net consequence of the friendship and of the antagonism he aroused will be realized in the unanimous tribute to his personality from every part of the business world.

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I am selling my REGNO CIGARS direct from the factory to the smoker—no middleman's profit to be paid. They are put up in boxes of 50 CIGARS for $2.00—I pay all carriage charges and I positively guarantee that if they are not as represented I will refund your money. In ordering state shade desired—Light, Dark, or Medium.

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Troubles of Tillie Tolan.—A remarkable case of seeming dual personality has lately been engaging the attention of a Chicago police-court. The "mysterious case of Tillie Tolan" it has been dubbed. Miss Tolan, it appears, more closely resembled another woman than she did Tillie Tolan herself; at least so it seemed to the relatives of the other woman, who claimed Tillie as their own. The Savannah *News* describes the mix-up:

The matter was brought to public attention when Tillie, a comely young woman, caused the arrest of John Klimovitz, of Grand Rapids, Mich., on a charge of annoying her. In the police-court John declared that the young woman was not Tillie Tolan at all, but his wife, whom he had married in Grand Rapids a year ago and who had left his house only a short while back. He produced a photograph of his wife in her wedding-dress, and the picture showed a marked resemblance to Tillie. Not only that, but he produced in court his mother-in-law, who positively identified Tillie as her daughter that had married John, and his sister-in-law, who also identified Tillie as her sister and John's wife.

On the other side appeared Oscar Tolan and his wife, who swore that Tillie was their daughter and that she had never been to Grand Rapids in her life, and Henry Hammerstrom, who said he had known Tillie for a long time and that she had promised to marry him. Then Tillie said she guessed she ought to know who she was and whether she was married or not. She didn't know anything about John from Michigan, had never seen him until he began to annoy her, and never wanted to see him again.

Here, then, was a situation of dramatic and scientific interest. Was Tillie a dual personality? Did her hum-drum little Chicago life really contain a romance the like of which might have been evolved by the brain of a Stevenson? Were two souls alternating in the possession of her comely body, one of them not knowing what the other did when it was temporarily dispossest of its tailor-fitted tenement? High-browed and spectacled scientists spun all sorts of fine theories to account for the truthfulness of the stories of both John and Tillie, and psychology was having a fierce run in Chicago, when up stept the real Mrs. Klimovitz and exploded the whole fine mystery by giving a satisfactory account of herself. And she and Tillie looked almost counterparts of each other; as like as two peas from the same pod. It was merely a matter of mistaken identity, and not one for the soul-experts. Meanwhile Tillie is doubtless very glad to have it settled that she is herself and is at liberty to marry her Harry when she pleases.

An Interrupted Philanthropist.—Anton Trojanovitch, of Globe, Ariz., has spent the summer feasting the inhabitants of his boyhood home, the little town of Sustepan, Austria. The 500 natives of the village enjoyed his hospitality and gold until by mischance Trojanovitch one day let the United States flag fly above the merry-making crowd. The developments from this little act caused a somewhat bitter ending to the summer's program. A New York *Evening Post* reporter interviewed Trojanovitch on his return and secured this story:

His love for his adopted country, he said, was heightened on the day before his departure from Sustepan, when he was sharply reprimanded and ordered out of the country by an Austrian magistrate, for raising the American flag over his mother's home in honor of a farewell barbecue he was giving.

Twenty years ago, when a boy, Trojanovitch settled in Arizona, and since that time has made a fortune in lumber and mines. His brother Louis came over and shared in his prosperity, and last spring they decided to visit together their old home and their mother, who was still alive. On the day after their arrival Anton invited the whole town to a feast in honor of his return, and they all came—500 of them.

EARLY KINDNESS REPAID.

"I was struck at once," he said, "with the fact that the people of Sustepan, my old neighbors, were

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The Steel-Cut Coffee

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Gentlemen:—We availed ourselves of your free sample can offer a year ago, and have been using Barrington Hall exclusively with our meals ever since. We had been compelled to stop drinking ordinary coffee because of its harmful effects on all of us and particularly on my son, and are very happy to find in Barrington Hall such a delicious coffee that agrees with us. Personally I know very little about the constituents of the coffee bean but your process certainly removes the qualities injurious to us. Mrs. J.L.C.

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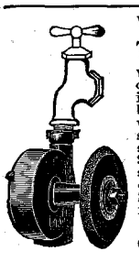

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which attaches easily to a faucet with outfit consisting of emery wheel, polishing wheel, pulley, 12 feet round leather belting, cake of silver polish, bottle washer and wrench. This outfit will sharpen cutlery, clean silverware, run sewing machines, etc. Regular price $6.00 without outfit. For $5.00 we will send this motor and outfit express charges prepaid anywhere in the United States. Order now before this low offer is withdrawn.

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not as prosperous as we are in Arizona, and after a little hunt found many needy cases which my brother and I relieved as best we could. One old woman we found, whom I knew as a boy, who is now nearly ninety years old.

"She was good to me twenty years ago, and as she was needy, I had a chance to repay her kindness. I have taken a good deal of pleasure in making money, but it doesn't compare with the fun of giving it away."

According to another passenger on board who had made Anton Trojanovitch's acquaintance while traveling in Austria, there were milk and honey, and wine and roast pig as well, all summer in the little town of Sustepan. All the little boys and girls got gold pieces, and there was one continual round of feasting and dancing. Anton was the hero of the town, and they wanted to elect him mayor, but the lure of Arizona was too strong, and he set the 5th day of September as the date of his own and his brother's departure.

A FAREWELL THAT WENT WRONG.

By way of a grand farewell, they planned a big barbecue for the 3d of the month, two days before their leave-taking, and to this end two oxen, together with innumerable suckling pigs, chickens, and such, were slaughtered. The barbecue went off without a hitch. The whole countryside feasted in a grove, with the American and the Austrian flags flying over them from two separate poles.

On the following day Louis Trojanovitch, in the absence of his brother, was led away to court in a neighboring town by the local constable to answer to the charge of flying the American flag. Anton hurried to his brother's rescue, taking the responsibility himself, and, after explaining that they were American citizens, both were allowed to go on condition that they would leave the country the next day, which they did.

"When I reach home," said Anton, "I shall order a flagstaff erected on my house from which to fly the American flag. I value my citizenship more than ever, now, after the treatment I received abroad."

An Englishman's Practical Joke.—Horseplay at weddings appears to have reached about the limit of possible foolishness in the case of a young couple in Bermondsy, England, the story of whose experiences is told in the London *Daily News*. Some practical joker selected Mr. Freeman, the prospective bridegroom, as his victim, and so successful were the pranks of the joker that the wedding had to be put off. For nearly four hours preceding the time originally set for the ceremony the street before the house was crowded with all kinds of vans, carts, and even an undertaker's hearse. *The News* describes the scene:

The trouble began early on Saturday morning when the postman delivered at Mr. Freeman's house an enormous batch of letters, all accepting invitations to the wedding-breakfast.

Shortly afterward came a brewer's dray with two large barrels of beer, followed by a mineral-water cart with several dozen bottles of ginger-beer and lemonade.

A barrow with six bushels of winkles came up, and while Mr. Freeman and his father were endeavoring to explain that they knew nothing about it, there arrived a horse-slaughterer's van, and the driver said he had come to kill the pony.

A crowd of several hundred people had gathered, and cheered wildly as two coal-carts with four tons of best Wallsend turned the corner. But the finishing touch was given to the confusion when two handsome private motor-cars and four taxicabs came to fetch the wedding-party.

In the mean time a representative of a firm of marquee builders was waiting to take the measurement of the lawn for the big tent in which the wedding-breakfast was to be served, and a firm of florists had sent down a quantity of palms and flowers to decorate it.

Police assistance had to be summoned, and by

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about three o'clock in the afternoon all the deluded tradesmen had been persuaded to go away.

It was ultimately decided to postpone the wedding, and inquiries were set afoot with a view to discovering the perpetrators of the joke. These have so far been fruitless, but it has been discovered that nearly every young man in the neighborhood had received through the post a printed invitation to the wedding-breakfast, and that not one of the letters had been stamped.

The goods and work ordered—not counting some churns of milk and a traveler with insect-powder—were

4 tons of coal;	6 motor-cars;
2 barrels of beer;	1 band;
8 dozen mineral-water;	1 glazier;
6 bushels winkles;	1 plumber;
1 cwt. meat;	1 horse-slaughterer;
1 marquee and decorations;	and
	1 hearse.

Experience had taught Mr. Freeman wisdom, and it was with much secrecy that the wedding-party made their way to the church early yesterday morning. No one was informed of the intention, and only about ten people saw Mr. Freeman enter the church at the corner of Abbey Street. The news soon spread, and when the happy couple came out afterward there were many people ready to throw confetti after them, following them right up to the door of the house.

Cries of "Have you got the breakfast ready?" "Where's the band?" and "What price winkles?" were raised, and it was certainly a very merry wedding in spite of the delay.

How Governor Hughes's Father Quit Smoking.—The father of Governor Hughes, of New York, is a Baptist minister. When he was a young man in college, and even after entering the ministry, he smoked considerably, but finally decided that for a preacher to smoke was not proper. After numerous attempts to limit his indulgence he concluded that the only way was to give it up entirely. How he came to this decision is told in his own words, quoted in the New York *Christian Advocate*. We read there:

I began to smoke when I was sixteen or seventeen, and during my college life I indulged much. We had our college prayer-meetings at six o'clock in those days. Before each meeting and before I went to my classes I had to have my smoke.

After my ordination into the ministry I thought that it was incongruous for a minister to set the example of smoking to the young men of his congregation. I gave it up again and again, but I always returned to it, because I had tried to give it up of my own strength.

Finally I had promised my congregation I would give up smoking except with my friends. Some time after this my father-in-law came to visit us, and I was very glad indeed, because I could sit down and smoke three times a day with him. One day I went upstairs, expecting my father-in-law, who was downstairs, to follow me shortly. I filled my pipe and began to smoke, but my father-in-law didn't come.

I smoked on and on, expecting him, but feeling rather uneasy about smoking while he was downstairs. I sat down with the open Bible near me. While I was filling my pipe mechanically, my eye came upon a verse in the Bible. It was: "Whatsoever ye do, whether ye eat or drink, do all for the glory of God."

It came like a voice from heaven to me. I put my pipe back into the box and knelt down in prayer. I said, "I don't smoke for the glory of God." I had never realized that smoking was a sin. I know that it is a sin now. I vowed I would never touch tobacco again until I could do it for the glory of God. I have never had the slightest desire for tobacco from that day to this.

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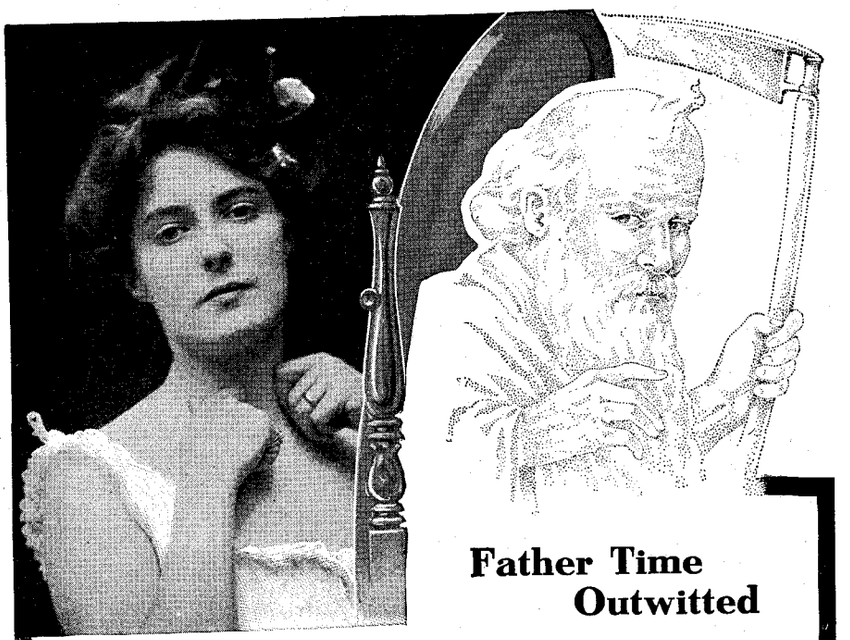

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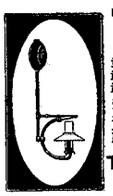

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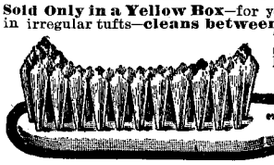

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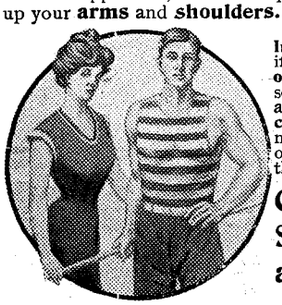
I will send you post-paid one of my 25 cent **charts** illustrating and describing exercises, without apparatus, that will quickly build up your **arms** and **shoulders.**



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Misunderstood.—PARSON (on a bicycling trip)—"Where is the other man who used to be here as keeper?"

PARK GATEKEEPER—"He's dead, sir."

PARSON (with feeling)—"Dead! Poor fellow! Joined the great majority, eh?"

PARK GATEKEEPER—"Oh! I wouldn't like to say that, sir. He was a good enough man so far as I know."—*Pick Me Up.*

The Truth at Last.—YOUNG MOTHER—"The doctor thinks the baby looks like me."

VISITOR—"Yes; I wanted to say so, but feared you might be offended."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The Helping Hand.—A little girl of seven or eight years stood one day before a closed gate. A gentleman passed slowly. The little girl turned and said to him, "Will you please open this gate for me?"

The gentleman did so. Then he said kindly:

"And why, my child, couldn't you open the gate yourself?"

"Because," said the little girl, "the paint's not dry yet. Look at your hands!"—*Baltimore Methodist.*

The Late Colonel.

A Colonel who lived in De Sotah
Exchanged his fine team for a motah,
One day, as foreboded,
The whole thing exploded,
Which cost the ol' party a votah.
—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

His Contribution.—BACON—"Are you doing anything to relieve the sufferings of your neighbors?"

EGBERT—"Yes; I've just sold my phonograph!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Famous Speech Explained.—"Don't give up the ship!" exclaimed Lawrence.

We can now realize how he felt.

Evidently there were souvenir-hunters in those days.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Nature Stories.—Algy met a bear.
The bear was bulgy;
The bulge was Algy.

Percy thought the lion cute
He went too near the cage;
And so was Persecuted.—*Fry's Magazine.*

Freak Prescriptions.—A New York druggist is preparing a unique scrapbook. It contains the written orders of some customers of foreign birth, and these orders are both curious and amusing. Here are some that were copied from the original:

"I have an acute pain in my child's diagram; Please give my son something to release it."

"Dear Docther, ples gif bearer five sense worth of Aundie Toxyn for gargle baby's throat and obleage."

"My little baby has eat up its father's parish plaster. Send an anecdote quick as possible by the enclosed girl."

"This child is my little girl. I send you five cents to buy two sitless powders for a grown-up adult who is sick."—*Home Herald.*

Revised.—There's a sucker who wishes he hadn't been born every minute.—*Puck.*

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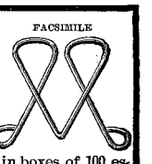

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Not Quite Clear.—A well-known clergyman of Boston was once talking to some friends with reference to the desirability of chronological coherence in ideas, in the form of written statement, when he observed that there are times when this method becomes a trifle too suggestive.

"For instance," said the speaker, "I once heard a minister in New Hampshire make his usual Sunday morning announcements as follows:

" 'The funeral of the late and much lamented sexton takes place on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

" 'Thanksgiving services will be held in this chapel on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock.' "—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Wiser Man.—"When I married you, you said I'd never want for anything."

"Did I say that?"

"You did."

"That shows how little I knew of women then."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Fair Exchange.—A German who worked in the packing department of a large store tendered his resignation recently, and accompanied it with the remark that he was going in business for himself.

"Me und anodder feller ve make a business," he explained. "I will giff der exberience und der odder feller vill giff der gabital."

"How long do you expect that plan to succeed?" asked the foreman.

"O, abouid fife years," replied the German. "Und den I vill haff der gabital and der odder feller vill haff der exberience."—*Judge.*

Child Bests a Bishop.—Dr. Ingram, Bishop of London, is a learned ecclesiastic, but he declared that at times young children, of whom he is extravagantly fond, upset him badly with their questions. Once he was addressing a gathering of poor children, and at the close of his remarks invited any boy or girl to ask him questions. The Bishop answered several, but was finally floored by a little girl, who asked:

"Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?"

Dr. Ingram escaped by blandly inquiring:

"What little boy or girl would like to answer that question?"—*Boston Herald.*

Considerate Bridegroom.—A Belleville girl and a young man, both of whom had steady jobs, were married the other day. The day after they were married the girl said to her fond husband:

"Oh George! now that we are married, there is only one thing I regret, and that is that I have to give up my fine position."

The fond young husband stroked the silken tresses of the young wifey's hair and soothingly replied:

"Now, darling, don't worry. You needn't give up your position. I'll give up mine."—*Judge's Library.*

Advertising Pays.—A Kansas man is convinced that advertising pays. He advertised for a lost $5 bill, and a stranger, who had picked up one on the streets, read the advertisement and restored the bill to the advertiser. A few days later, while looking over a waistcoat he had laid off, the original lost bill was found in a pocket. He says advertising pays 100 per cent.—*Utica Press.*

So It Seems.—The profound truth that to-morrow never comes, and yesterday, altho it is always passing, has never been with us, has led a correspondent to throw off this effort:

"Altho yesterday to-day was to-morrow, and to-morrow to-day will be yesterday, nevertheless yesterday to-morrow would be day after to-morrow, because to-day would be to-morrow yesterday, and to-morrow will be to-day to-morrow, or would have been the day after to-morrow yesterday."—*The Pilgrim.*

To enjoy such sleep your comfort must be *warm* and *light*. Ordinary comforts are *heavy*, but *not warm*, because the filling is *compact;*—the heat of the body goes right through.

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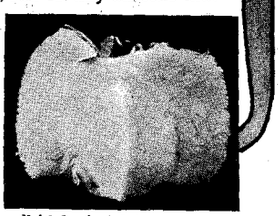
The filling is a fluffy, snow-white continuous layer, full of tiny air-cells that keep the vital body-warmth *in*. You wouldn't believe there *could* be such a difference till you have slept under a "Maish"—that you could be so *warm* without the slightest sense of *weight*.

The best stores have Maish Comforts; all sizes, from Bassinette (baby comfort) to extra long and extra large; in silkolene, sateen and silk—charming new designs.



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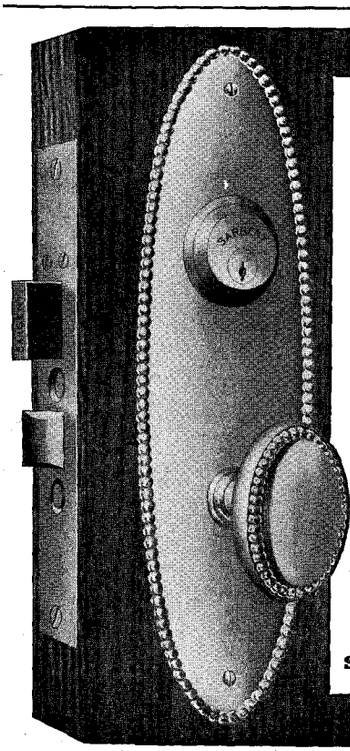

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A Mean Revenge.—SNOGGS—"My daughter is going to marry young Scroggs." BOGGS—"Why, I thought you hated him." SNOGGS—"I do. This is a scheme of mine to have my wife become his mother-in-law."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Disciples of Roosevelt.—JASPER—"You don't seem so fond of Roosevelt as you were." JUMPUPPE—"Well, we are somewhat confused. We approved of his antirace-suicide theories, and now when we go to look for a flat we find that we are undesirable citizens."—*The Editor.*

Which Was "Me"?—MRS. GEORGE—"O George, if that dreadful lion broke loose, whom would you save first—the children or me?"

GEORGE (*without hesitation*)—"Me!"—*The Sketch.*

Perhaps True.—The sculptor was working on a statue of Melancholy.

"May I ask what you are doing?" inquired the visitor.

"Cutting a sorry figure," said the sculptor, scowling at him.—*Chicago Tribune.*

What He Knows.—"Does he know much?'

"Well, he not only knows that he doesn't know much, but he knows enough to keep others from knowing it."—*Judge.*

Anatomy.—THE PROFESSOR—"Some of you gentleman are not giving me your closest attention. Mr. Biggs, what do we find under the kidneys?"

FUTURE M.D.—"Toast, sir."—*Puck.*

Too Many Pin-feathers.—A well-known clubman of Boston was married during the early days of the past winter to a charming Wellesley girl, who, of her many accomplishments, is proudest of her cooking.

The husband returned late one afternoon to his home in Brookline, to discover that his wife was "all tired out."

"You look dreadfully fatigued, little one," came from hubby, in a sympathetic tone.

"I am," was the reply. "You see, dear, I heard you say that you liked rabbit. So early this morning I went to the market to get you one. I meant to surprize you with a broiled rabbit for dinner; but I'm afraid you'll have to take something else. I've been hard at work on the rabbit all day, and I haven't got it more than half picked."—*Lippincott's.*

The Important Point.—The lank, long-haired young man looked dreamily at the charming girl on whom he was endeavoring to make a favorable impression.

"Did you ever long for death?" he asked, in a low and moving tone.

"Whose?" inquired the charming but practical young person.—*Youth's Companion*

He Will Remedy It.—"They say his wife has money." "Well, that isn't his fault. They've been married only a short time."—*London Opinion.*

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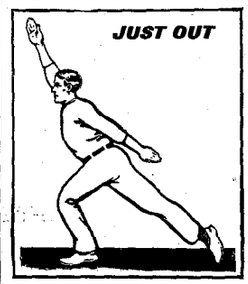

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The Old and the New.—Little Johnny's father is a physician and his mother is a Christian Scientist. Recently the little boy was threatened with appendicitis. His sister, going into the room where Johnny was in bed, found a very indignant little boy, who made this complaint.

"Father and mother won't let me talk slang, but when I told mother how sick I was she said 'Forget it,' and when I told father he said, 'Cut it out.' "—*Judge*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

September 20.—An imperial edict is issued by the Empress Dowager in Peking ordering the organization of a council to consult with the Throne on matters of state. This is taken to be the first step toward the granting of a constitutional form of government.

September 21.—The Hague Conference in plenary session adopts the proposition for the establishment of an international prize-court, and a resolution in favor of the convening of a third peace conference in about eight years.

September 23.—Three leading Moroccan tribes sign the peace conditions imposed by General Drude, and the war is regarded as ended.

Marconi at Glace Bay, N. S., announces that in three weeks wireless messages will be transmitted to Clifden, Eng., at the rate of ten cents a word for commercial messages and five cents for press messages.

The International Hygiene Congress opens in Berlin.

September 24.—Wu Ting-fang is reappointed Chinese Minister at Washington.

The Anglo-Russian convention, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, after dividing Persia into spheres of influence, decides that Great Britain's influence shall be supreme in Tibet's internal administration.

September 25.—An imperial rescript is made public at St. John's forbidding the service by any colonial authority of any legal process regarding fishery-rights on board any American vessels, and suspending all colonial statutes authorizing seizure of American vessels for alleged violation of fishery-laws.

Domestic.

September 20.—Recommendations for changes in the construction of turrets are made by the board that investigated the explosion on the battle-ship *Georgia*, and it is shown that these changes are virtually embodied in the newest types of battle-ships.

September 21.—Fines aggregating $1,800,000 are imposed on the Gulf Compress Company by a Mississippi court, and it is ordered to wind up its affairs and leave the State.

Tom L. Johnson is nominated for a fourth term as Mayor by the Cleveland Democrats.

September 23.—The first electic car is run through the Belmont tunnel under the East River in New York.

Robert Fulton Day is observed at the Jamestown Exposition with a great parade of steam-craft in Hampton Roads.

The fourth annual national conference of Unitarians and other Christian churches is held in Boston in connection with the International Congress of Religious Liberals.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, is placed on trial for conspiracy to defraud the Government in the land cases.

September 24.—The Alton Railroad is granted immunity on rebate charges by Judge Landis in Chicago, on the request of Attorney-General Bonaparte, but the Grand Jury is ordered to investigate the Standard Oil's charges that others have violated the law.

Secretary Taft is indorsed for President by the Nebraska Republican Convention.

Bids for supplying and transporting coal for the Atlantic battle-ship fleet during its trip to the Pacific show the figures to be far lower for foreign vessels than for American.

The fourth International Congress of Religious Liberals opens at Tremont Temple, Boston.

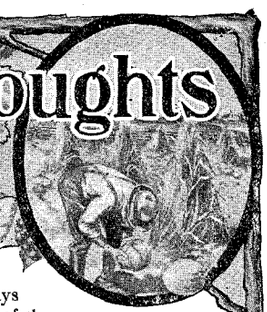
September 25.—Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the *America's* Cup is declined by the New York Yacht Club on account of certain conditions which it contained.

President Roosevelt and family return to Washington from their summer home at Oyster Bay.

Secretary of State Root leaves Washington for Mexico, where he will be the guest of President Diaz.

Missouri railroads, after a three-months' test of the 2-cent-fare law, report a loss of $1,500,000, and will appeal to the courts.

FURNACE Thoughts For Harvest Days



NOW, that the harvest days are over, it is an opportune time to think of preparing for the coming crop of cold weather. *All* days are *harvest* days in a house heated by an Underfeed Furnace, for every one of the thousands who have taken a course in Domestic Economy in the Underfeed School of Experience KNOWS that the

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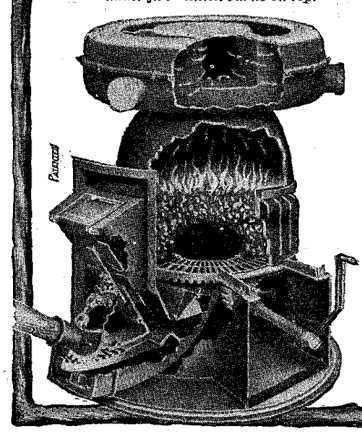
Illustration shows furnace, without casing, cut out, to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top.



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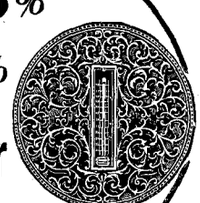

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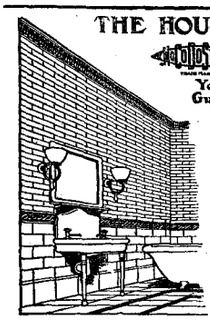

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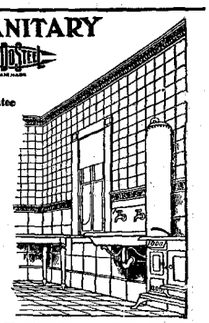

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